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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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WITCHCRAFT IN AFRICA STUDIED

Brussels SPECIAL L'EVENTAIL in French 26 Sep - 2 Oct 80 pp 21-23

[Article by Bernard Henry, president of the Flemish Explorers Club: "Sorcerers in Africa"]

[Text] Traveling in Zaire, Angola, Mozambique, Zimbabwe or South Africa, on numerous occasions I have come across sorcerers who claim to be prophets, exorcists, or philosophers. Some of them were even doctors of medicine. The latter simply practiced by treating their patients in an atmosphere surrounded by magic.

Special People

Thanks to their mysterious rituals, formulas and psychological knowledge of human weaknesses, these healers or sorcerers represent a special class in their villages. Possessing feared powers, they are frequently more powerful than the tribal chiefs and richer than well-established businessmen. Most of the time they closely relate their "sacramental" abilities with a deep knowledge of herbs. However, their individual techniques vary from region to region or from tribe to tribe. One does not become a sorcerer at will. Quite frequently it is a question of a hereditary vocation whose rites are learned from most tender childhood among males or females. Should the sorcerer have no children or should he find his children unworthy, he may either call upon a stranger or take with him to his grave the "sangoma secrets." No pure and simple legacy is possible. One either does or does not have the ability subsequently to become a sorcerer. This is quickly realized by the novices. They must zealously study the properties of various plants and roots and human behavior, illnesses and reactions, and those of wild and domestic animals. This also includes the operation of casting and, subsequently, interpreting bones which are used as omens. All these rites take place in a magic environment: Each gesture and word has its context loaded with a hidden meaning.

Schooling

The exorcism practiced by a "nganga" or healer is surrounded by a supernatural ritual. He begins by evoking his father or his oldest known ancestor in order to establish contact, through this link, with the God or the Original Spirit. It is thus that a very old exorcist in Ituri confided to me that this experience creates a very impressive feeling among the profane whose presence,

actually, is virtually always forbidden. For this step the sorcerer or sorceress wears the "Knowledge String" of multicolored pearls, bits of ribbons, and various fetishes in which the "memory" lives. That same old exorcist had shown me his rich wardrobe: hides, scarfs, and raffia clothing which he wore whenever he "conversed" with the spirits. Furthermore, the place of the exorcism is quite important. Some choose a remote part of the forest, a rock or a ravine. Others prefer a suitably furnished hut. The effect is frightening. It impresses their "customers" and further enhances the prestige of the exorcist. The sorcerer's apprenticeship takes about 5 years. It is then as a sorcerer's apprentice that he will be given the opportunity to take his first steps after having passed very difficult tests in the course of an impressive ceremony. The examination which the sorcerer who spoke to me had to pass was administered by five reputed sorcerers. They had locked him up in a hut and one of the five examiners had taken a goat to the bush and hidden it at a great distance. The candidate sorcerer was to find the hidden goat through the intervention of the spirits. He succeeded, he told me. The goat was sacrificed and a feast was organized in his honor while his "colleagues" were donning on him the still warm hide of the animal. He showed me the goatskin, hardened by time, which had remained the symbol of his power and social position.

#### Beginning Practice

After mumbling his wishes, the new sorcerer places his first "dolosse," the sacred knuckle bones, in a big container filled with water and slugs. He drinks deeply to the point where he begins to vomit in the magic pot which is thus filled. The "nganga" (old sorcerer) places the pot containing the soul of his new colleague on an altar consisting of the cranium of an animal in which a small fire has been lit. The elder sorcerer then hides the plate, the pot, and the altar in a spot known to him alone. In the future, should the new sorcerer fail his obligations taken that day, these objects would become immediately cursed: They would be stricken by an ill fate and become inoperative. The new healer can now begin to receive "clients." Years of training, a good knowledge of people, and subtle steps would unquestionably help him to develop a specialty for which, in this part of the world, the future remains very promising. However, the fact that such sorcerers can frequently play a nefarious, if not diabolical, role is a fact. They have specialized and have been trained in triggering human anguish or rage. Their undeniable success is based on belief in the spirits of the person's relatives.

#### Multiple Categories

However, these "sorcerers," as they are generally known, could be classified into multiple categories: The "kimbandas," who practice the art of healing with remedies ("milongos") whose taste is frequently horrible and which frequently present a real social danger, for they combine their lack of scruples with payments by their patients; the "nganga" (mon-ganga in the plural), who is rather the official seer of the tribe or the political oracle who, enjoying great prestige as well, is a member of the local nobility. We then have the "chingango" who could be truly dangerous, for it is they who make and sell various "medicines:" They could also supply intoxicating drugs or poisons as



requested by the "client" and may even administer them themselves. In Central Africa we also come across the "chilombolas" who have extrasensory or supernatural gifts. Traditionally, they are in charge of the circumcision ceremonies. Equally widespread are the "mulogi," who are real fetish experts who specialize in invoking the powers of evil. Finally, there is the "quinbanda," a more general category: They treat the sick, provide diagnosis, conjure the evil spirits, restore family harmony, or could trigger death. They are the interpreters of the spirits of the waters which they have learned to contact, which makes them the masters of the waters, droughts, and wild animals.

#### White or Black Magic?

Actually, the entire magic process may be divided into two parts: black magic and white magic, the bad and the helping, the magic of evil or of fear. White magic could be useful. In the middle of the forest, away from a physician, a pharmacist, or a hospital, the sorcerer is frequently the only savior, the only person with experience, knowing plants and human diseases, and able to heal and, sometimes, even successfully operate. However, he remains surrounded by a thick layer of mystery which, certainly, has its reasons. The sorcerer is far from always evil. In the course of his practice he acquires an astonishing knowledge of the human psyche, of savage life, and of natural phenomena. Furthermore, his intelligence and his sense of psychology enable him virtually always to explain the positive or negative results of his interventions. Yet, many villagers have thus found themselves totally in the power of the local sorcerer. It is not frequent for all these sorcery categories to be combined within a single person who, in such a case, could enjoy incalculable prestige which, in itself, could trigger real panic or horror: Let us mention here the historical examples of the Mau-Mau or Simbas who were convinced that they were impervious to bullets and who fell under the fire regardless of the many amulets they wore and who, that same morning, had been "made powerful" by the sorcerer. As to black magic, its roots reach deep into the human past. Actually, it is unscrupulous systems which have noted this and have exploited the fears which black magic triggers occasionally in a refined and radical way.

In the course of my latest trip I met a young man from Brazzaville who had spent 2 years at Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow. In addition to proper scientific courses, he had also taken a course which explained how to exploit good luck charms and "ndoki." According to the instructor, such amulets could prove to be an effective guerrilla weapon. Despite all this, as admitted a professor of medicine in one of the most famous African medical centers, "Some 20 percent of our patients suffer from psychosomatic difficulties, compared with about 2 percent in Europe, according to recent statistics. As honest academicians, we are powerless against such phenomena. The local patient frequently requires spectacular settings filled with mysticism and mystery. Yet, is there a better master of hypnosis than an African sorcerer? He alone could achieve spectacular and disconcerting results through means which, scientifically speaking, are nothing but artifices. However, he is successful where we remain powerless.

"He is successful...given the goodwill of the 'nganga' and his client."

PHOTO CAPTION

1. p 23 Johanna Kosa, female sorcerer in South Africa, one of the main sources of information of the author. Seen here questioning the spirits with knuckle bones.

5157

CSO: 4400

# MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATIONS MEETING HELD

Cotonou EHUZU in French 13 Oct 80 pp 3, 4

[Article by R. Mansourou: "For a Completely Modernized Court System"]

[Text] The constituent congress of the Magistrates' Association was held in Cotonou on 10 and 11 October 1980. The opening session was presided over by Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho, the minister of Information and Propaganda, substituting for the minister of Popular Justice; he was accompanied by Comrades Leandre Amlon, the presiding judge of the Central People's Court, and Tidjani Serpos Ismael, the public prosecutor of the Central People's Public Prosecutor Department. The event, as Comrade Alexandre Durand, chairman of the organizing committee, commented in his speech, is an important one and is a new experience for our Democratic and Popular Revolution.

The idea of forming such an association has often haunted our magistrates; however, the statutory discretion obligation, which in the final analysis is a political neutrality obligation, has always stood in the way of this wish.

The neutrality that is so brandished enables the dominant class to have its will enforced, since in his neutrality--which is only apparent--the judge is making use of a law that is full of political significance. "There is no neutral law if there are no neutral judges," observed Comrade Alexandre Durand, who continued, "The difficulty for a young revolutionary state like ours is that even while taking on the legacy of certain colonial and neocolonial laws, that state's basic political choices are not always translated into legal form. The magistrate who is well disposed to orient his decision in the direction of those choices finds himself facing a disarming legislative void. The judge is obliged to confine himself to the laws and regulations then in effect, which serve him as reference standards." The basic mission of the court system that is being questioned within the magistrates' association is to contribute, with the other state institutions, to liberating the productive forces. At a time when our court system is becoming popular the magistrates will be expected to create a framework for reflection and action likely to engender--through the combined effects of a better assimilation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and an accurate appraisal of our country's realities, the indispensable harmony between the various institutions of the Beninese state.

Comrade Alexandre Barand then expressed the desire of the entire Beninese magistracy to make our country's court system and avant-garde system of justice that takes as its own the interests of the broad popular masses of our cities and rural areas, a justice system of participation and responsibility that participates actively in the Beninese people's struggle for liberation.

The public prosecutor of the Central Popular Public Prosecutor's Department, Comrade Tidjani Serpos, for his part, pointed out the place that the justice system must occupy in the life and organization of the state. He pointed out that this place is closely linked with the credibility the popular masses attach to the courts. Political neutrality must certainly not prevent the magistrates from patriotically engaging in the ongoing process here--a process whose final goal is to establish social justice and human dignity. "It would also be desirable for the people to recognize its justice system, understand it, feel it, exercise it and assume it," Comrade Tidjani Serpos continued. He vowed to see our various codes adapted to national realities and our country's socialist orientation.

In fact, the public prosecutor of the Central Popular Public Prosecutor's Department emphasized, sorcery, a crime whose component elements are difficult to delimit, is a no less patent reality in our cities and rural areas. Our jurisprudence must also be gradually oriented toward affirming and strengthening the rights of the Beninese woman. Similarly, our procedures must be simplified; their requirements and formalism still strike out at the person on trial and may distort the unfolding of the process.

Unionism in the magistracy marks the radical break with colonial and neocolonial justice in favor of the advent of a truly revolutionary justice.

Mentioning, for his part, the statutory discretion obligation that weighs heavily on the magistrate, the presiding judge of the Central Popular Court, Leandre Amlon commented that the Beninese people's major interests are in no way different from the interests of the magistracy. Then, referring to Lenin, he recalled the principal new role and the content of the activity of unions in a state that has embarked on the socialist path to development. "The unions," he said, "are an organization whose goal is to educate, to train, to instruct, a school of leadership, a management school." The presiding judge of the Central Popular Court asked the magistrates to work resolutely for the advent of a popular court system truly at the service of the broad laboring masses.

Speaking in his turn, the minister of Information and Propaganda, Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho, substituting for the Minister of Popular Justice, observed that this union which is being formed is a crucible in which must be merged all the magistrates' efforts to break radically with the past and thus bring order to the great body that is the magistracy. The accomplishing of so noble and exalted a mission calls for a proletarian class consciousness that will enable our magistrates to better understand the real interests of the oppressed and exploited classes among us. Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho also asked everyone to develop the spirit of mutual aid, unity and collaboration, to safeguard the interests of the entire judicial body. Then, defining the mission of the magistrates' association, the minister of Information and Propaganda observed that it consists of working for a total break with the old system of justice by fighting exploitation by the forces of evil, wherever they may be found.

A change of attitude, he continued, is the condition sine qua non for rendering the new judicial organs stipulated by the Fundamental Law operational and genuinely popular, and at the service of our laboring masses. Comrade Martin Dohou Azonhiho recommended to the magistrates the Marxist-Leninist method of criticism and self-criticism to correct faults and surmount inadequacies. For, he concluded, "No reform is accomplished without obstacles. Sniggerers will only agree to it when they see that it will succeed."

The basic unions and the other judicial bodies then expressed their support and their wishes for complete success for the work of the congress.

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CSO: 4400

## IMPORTANCE OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTION TO ECONOMY NOTED

Paris EUROPE OUTREMER in French No 604, May 80 pp 19-21

[Text] Today crude oil is the Congo's primary export product. Production began in 1960 when the small Pointe-Indienne underground deposit went into operation, and it was very appreciably increased when exploitation was begun in the Emeraude offshore deposit in 1972. Since 1973 it has fluctuated around 2,000,000 tons; in 1978 it was 2,400,000 and in 1979 it was 2,700,000. Recent discoveries will make it possible to increase production considerably, and the country's economic situation should be transformed.

Four deposits are currently in production, one on land and three offshore.

The smallest, Pointe-Indienne, the only one on land, north of Pointe-Noire, which has been exploited since 1960, is nearly exhausted; in 1979 it furnished only 11,000 tons.

Emeraude, on the Pointe-Noire Grands Fonds permit 30 km south of Pointe-Noire and 17 km from the coast, which has been exploited since 1972, has reserves of approximately 500,000,000 tons, but the recoverable quantities would be only 20,000,000 tons, chiefly because of the very complex configuration of the reservoirs and the viscosity of the oil. In 1979 it produced 1,417,000 tons, which brought the total for production since the beginning to some 13,000,000 tons. The Emeraude petroleum is removed by way of the Djeno terminal.

Loango, 30 km from the coast, exploitation of which began in 1977, in 1979 furnished 1,300,000 tons; this production should be maintained in 1980.

Finally, Likouala Marine did not enter into production until April 1980; 500,000 tons are anticipated this year.

Hydro-Congo, a national petroleum exploration and exploitation company founded in 1973 (capital: 710,000,000 CFA francs), represents the state in the hydrocarbons field, including refining and distribution. Two foreign companies incorporated in the Congo are producers: Elf Congo (capital 1,000,000,000 CFA francs), a subsidiary of Elf Aquitaine, whose investments at the end of 1979 amount to approximately 160,000,000,000 CFA francs, and Agip Recherches Congo (capital 600,000,000 CFA francs), a subsidiary of the Italian Agip Group. The state, through Hydro-Congo,



holds 20 percent of the capital in return for granting exploration permits; the agreements provide for increasing this participation according to production levels, by means of free transfers of shares. Both producing companies have overlapping interests in the three large deposits under exploitation: Elf Congo is the operator on Emeraude and Likouala, Agip Recherches Congo on Loango.

**Likouala Offshore:** 1,500,000 Tons in 1981

The production installations of the Likouala Offshore were inaugurated last 21 April by Col Denis Sassou-Nguesso, the president of the Republic. The deposit was discovered in August 1972 by Elf Congo, the holder of the Pointe-Noire Grands Fonds permit; its participation in the deposit is 65 percent and Agip's is 35 percent. It is situated 22 km west of Emeraude. The depth of the water straight down varies from 91 to 97 meters. The oil permeates three sandstone-like levels several tens of meters thick and between 1,270 and 1,365 meters deep. The surface of the petroleum structure is some 30 square km. The reserves in place are about 40,000,000 tons, of which 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 will be recoverable. The 1980 production is expected to be about 500,000 tons. After that, in a full year, it should reach 1,500,000 tons. The cost of developing Likouala is estimated at approximately 33,000,000,000 CFA francs.

In the beginning the production will be maintained, preprocessed and removed from two platforms: a drilling platform, LAF 1, including a minimum of eight producing wells and providing production of the crude, separation of the associated gas and its flaring and the transfer of the crude to the LAFP; a drilling-production platform (LAFP), also including a minimum of eight wells and providing in addition to the production, separation and flaring, processing, metering and shipping all of the crude to Emeraude. First of all, if the pressure from the bottom is adequate, the exploitation is to operate by making use of the natural productivity of the wells with--if it later proves necessary--an activation by means of the gas produced by the deposit. In a second period production will be stimulated by injection of water; there will be room on the LAFP for some of the wells, and for the remainder a third platform, LAF 2, will be installed.

The Likouala production is removed by means of a 16-inch (41 cm) pipe to the Emeraude production control platform, and then by means of the pipe connecting Emeraude with the Djeno terminal. Since the Likouala crude contains a small quantity of gas, degassing installations have been built at the terminal.

#### The 1979 Successes

Exploration is being actively carried on. Unfruitful since the Loango discovery, in 1979 the explorations were marked by several successes. Elf Congo made two discoveries on the Pointe-Noire Grands Fonds permit: the one at Sendji, 38 km from the coast off Pointe Indienne; the one at Yanga, 8 km northwest of Sendji; and signs of oil have been detected at Tchendo. Exploitation will begin with Yanga, which presents more favorable characteristics than Sendji, and development will be undertaken in mid-1980. These two deposits, Sendji-Yanga, could furnish higher production than that of Likouala. On land, on the Loeme permit, indications of oil have been discovered at Mengo and drilling has confirmed the possibility of a marketable production. It should be noted that the French company, Bouygues-Offshore has just created a company incorporated in the Congo, BOS-Congo, which in early 1981 will begin manufacturing drilling platforms and petroleum installations.

The plans of Elf Congo--whose investments since its founding in 1969 amount to a total of 160,000,000,000 CFA francs--are for the pursuit of the exploration of Pointe-Noire Grands Fonds, the development of the discovered structures and the search for methods to increase the recovery rate: long-stroke pumps, water injection, vapor injection, etc. Research is also being conducted on the other permits: on land on the Loeme permit, and offshore, farther out, on the Haute Mer permit; both these permits were granted in 1973 to a partnership consisting of Elf Congo as operator (85 percent) and Hydro-Congo (15 percent).

The International Development Association (IDA), a branch of the World Bank, in December 1979 granted the Congo a \$5,000,000 credit to finance the services of several petroleum experts, training programs for Hydro-Congo, an aeromagnetometric survey of the Congolese Basin, to collect indications of the region's petroleum capacity, and a study of the technical data and programs of Elf Congo, in order to improve the recovery of petroleum on Emeraude.

In its concern for diversifying its petroleum partners, the Congo in June 1979 signed an offshore exploration agreement with a group of three companies: Congo Superior Oil, the operator (25 percent), Canadian Superior Oil (25 percent) and Cities Service Congo Petroleum Corporation (50 percent). Then, early in 1980, with a group of three American companies: Coastal Corporation (Houston), Agri-Petco International Inc. (Tulsa, Oklahoma) and Ladd Petroleum Corporation (Denver, Colorado), an agreement on a 4,000-square-km permit belonging to Hydro-Congo. By the terms of the agreements, if a discovery is made the exploration costs are paid by priority out of the resulting production of petroleum or gas, and afterwards it will be shared in the following proportion: 50 percent for Hydro-Congo and 22.5 percent, 12.5 percent and 15 percent respectively for the three American companies.

The total expected production for 1980 is approximately 3,000,000 tons and production in the two years after that should reach 4,000,000 and over 5,000,000 tons; this prediction was made in July by Albin Chalandon, president and general manager of Elf Congo, who stated on the other hand that the Congo "could in a short time become one of the principal producers of the Gulf of Guinea."

Petroleum: in 1980, 62 Percent of the Operating Budget

The increased petroleum production in 1978 and 1979 and the successive rises in the price of petroleum are reflected in the government's budget. The 1980 adjusted budget figures the petroleum resources at 58,700,000,000 CFA francs in license fees and taxes on the petroleum companies, which would represent 62 percent of the operating budget. These revenues have already made it possible to resume regular payment of the salaries of civil service agents and to accelerate the settlement of arrears and debts owed to government suppliers. They will be able to contribute to starting up production again, to ameliorating the deficit in the balance of trade and to resuming equipment programs.

Oil exports constitute the largest share of Congolese exports: in 1978 they were 19,406,000 CFA francs. However, this total seems underestimated, since the figures provided by the petroleum companies total 44,300,000.



## BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT DETERIORATION--Paris, 2 Nov (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--Reports from the Gambian capital say the situation there has deteriorated rapidly since yesterday and the political climate is becoming tense after the arrival of military personnel from Senegal who, it was rumoured, were ordered to take over the airport. The reports said the ruling regime in Gambia has ordered the dissolution of two opposition parties at the African Justice Movement and the Revolutionary Socialist Party. [Text] [LD021635 Tripoli JANA in English 1411 GMT 2 Nov 80]

CSO: 4420

GREATER ROLE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN PARTY AFFAIRS REPORTED

Young People Get Posts

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 2 Oct 80 p 11

[Article by Jean-Pierre Aye]

[Text] The Seventh Congress of the PDCI-RDA [Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast-African Democratic Rally] promised change. That change has taken place. It is far-reaching and significant. Nor is it a distortion of the facts to write that there has been an upheaval amidst stability. Actually, it was anticipated that the sessions of the congress would give rise to strong decisions that would help the party forge a new image with which every Ivorian could identify. The challenge has been met. Results have even exceeded the expectations of nearly all delegates to the congress. The party has changed profoundly, in both form and substance.

The new determination affirmed by the chief of state and reaffirmed by the congress is to give the PDCI the means to become a people's party once again, the crucible of national unity and guarantee of development bringing all social classes together in the same surge of true brotherhood backed by the efforts of all age categories. The senior members, whose meritorious service to the Ivory Coast is known to all, therefore had to pass the torch to the younger generation in order that their action might be continued with new ardor in the service of millions of other young people. They have now done so and young members have entered the Political Bureau, even occupying seats on the Executive Committee. Others have become members of the board. In setting up new structures for new and dynamic action, the party wants to be able to count on the contributions of its young people, the certain future of an Ivory Coast that owed it to itself to avoid political stagnation with all its paralyzing effects on leadership bodies and members.

The Seventh Congress of the PDCI-RDA is now history, as are the expectations it fostered. Hopes have not been disappointed. Men and women have been entrusted with the political leadership of the Ivory Coast for the 1980's, a period that will be difficult because of the many crises threatening the fragile equilibrium of our world, crises that will demand of developing countries -- our own in particular -- constructive imagination, unity in action and sustained sacrifice in order to safeguard and further our accomplishments. A new leadership team was therefore necessary. We now have it in the person of Houphouet-Boigny. The congress warmly and affectionately renewed the confidence of all Ivorians in him and expressed their gratitude to him. It was right for it to do so for President Houphouet-Boigny has

sacrificed everything for the Ivory Coast. He has waged an all-points struggle to ensure its development. While today's record is rich in great achievements, backed by statistics that speak for themselves, it nevertheless reveals that the task yet to be completed is gigantic. Houphouet-Boigny must therefore remain at the helm; it is the urgent appeal of the Congress in this period of stormy seas. Moved by this new mark of confidence, the president rose, and the delegates rose with him, to respond to their long ovation and to answer their request in the affirmative. The applause was even greater.

After that moment of intense emotion shared, the head of the new Political Bureau, Dr Alphonse Djedje Mady, delivered the closing address, following the tradition set by Konan Lambert in 1970 and Paul Yao Akoto in 1975.

Djedje Mady first of all expressed his gratitude: to the foreign delegations that had come to give their support to our party during its historic congress; to delegates to the congress, "who with order and discipline made the success of the work of the congress possible, thereby guaranteeing a transition amidst stability"; and finally, to the chief of state, "expressing the thanks of the young people for the salutary act he has just taken with this decisive step down the path of democracy."

The speaker then traced the history of the MEECI [Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast], of which he is a founding member, noting that "following the student protests of 1968, which sometimes caused solidly established regimes to tremble, high school and university students have decided freely, very freely, to channel their action through a political party, the PDCI-RDA." After recalling the controversies marking the movement at that time and the determination of its leaders to achieve better integration of young people into the party, the speaker paid homage -- the homage of a young, sympathetic and committed young person -- to the chief of state: "We have but one ambition: that of learning in the school of President Houphouet-Boigny -- that is, the school of wisdom, self-sacrifice and love. It would be unfortunate if, while living so close to that inexhaustible source of wisdom which General de Gaulle himself called a 'political mind of the first order,' a source to which the entire world comes to quench its thirst, we should die of thirst without once having the idea of drinking from it." After emphasizing the actions of the president on behalf of young people from all social classes, the speaker made an appeal to young people: "Young people from the north, south, east, west or central region, no matter what youth movement you chose in which to begin your work: the UGECI [General Union of Students of the Ivory Coast], UNECI [National Union of Ivory Coast Students], MEECI, USEECI [expansion unknown], the National Federation of Youth Movements and Associations, other movements or church groups. Whatever your sphere of activity: management personnel, workers, farmers, our time has come. Yes, the time has come for us to go beyond our quarrels and misunderstandings as young people and rally around a common ideal: the construction of a united, fine, and prosperous Ivory Coast for all."

Djedje Mady closed his address with the following words: "As a single man, the young people of the Ivory Coast, your young people for whom no sacrifice has been too great for you, thank you, through my modest voice, for having had confidence in them."

"President Houphouet, thank you for being you!"

Following Djedje Mady's speech, which we shall publish in its entirety tomorrow, the delegates to the congress left the hall, exchanging impressions, congratulating the newly elected officers, convinced that they had lived through historic moments which, because they bring hope, must not fail to be projected into our daily lives. It is in practice that the Seventh Congress must become historic!

#### Young and Responsible

There has been a profound change in the Ivorian political cast. The Seventh Congress of the PDCI-RDA, inspired by the chief of state and guided by his general policy report, had its epilogue yesterday. Naturally, the reorganization of the party is an outstanding event, but what would the best thought-out structures be worth if the men in charge of heading them were not up to the level of their responsibilities? There can be no doubt! The dominant feature of these sessions, besides the report by the chief of state, is assuredly this massive entry of young people into the Political Bureau and the board. It was a necessity dictated by the law of succession in order to avoid any break, any opposition of age classes, any abrupt -- because ill-prepared -- change. What happened yesterday at the Palace of Congresses was positive. New blood among the party leaders had been promised and the promise was kept, but what a heavy responsibility for those elected! What a noble and overwhelming burden for all those their age! What a challenge to young people in general!

The helping hand which senior members extended to young people -- definitely not always with a smile on their faces -- is an invitation to a permanent commitment to actions serving the entire Ivory Coast, through the new objectives defined by the congress. After 20 years of development, our country naturally needed to redefine itself and reorient itself, but the "spoiled children" -- which most of us are -- of an Ivory Coast that gives without keeping track, that pardons when it should punish, that absolves when penitence is done, must now forge a new way of thinking in order to win the great confidence, the very great confidence placed in young people by their "elders." The opening up of the party to young people, with the near certainty of creating a new youth thrust aimed at a mass following and more active participation in the task of building the nation, is an unexpected opportunity to be seized. It must not be compromised, no matter what level of the pyramid we young people might occupy. Together, we have a moral contract that must not be betrayed. Shall we fulfill it, individually and collectively?

#### Politbureau Head Addresses Congress

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 3 Oct 80 pp 12-13

(Speech by Dr Alliance Djedje Mady, head of new Political Bureau, to Seventh Congress of the PDCI-RDA)

[Text] Among the most important decisions made by the Seventh Congress of the PDCI-RDA was to open up the party to young people, as proposed by the president of the party, Felix Houphouet-Boigny. Dr Djedje Mady, who is one of those named to a high post within the party, delivered the closing address, the entire text of which follows.

Mr President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast, president and founder of the African Democratic Rally, president of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast; honorable members of the Political Bureau and the board; ambassadors, honored guests, officials, ladies and gentlemen, comrade delegates to the congress:

Mr President, it is a very great honor, but a formidable duty as well, to address this august assembly from this platform.

I therefore ask your forgiveness in advance for any sins of omission and the imperfect nature of my remarks.

Mr President, I should like first of all to thank all the delegations from our brother countries and friendly nations which agreed to participate in the sessions of the Seventh Congress of our great party. I wish to thank also all our guests for the support they have given us at such an important time in the life of our party. Your participation in our congress will strengthen the friendship and brotherhood linking the Ivory Coast to your different countries. Once again, thank you.

I should also like to thank all the delegates to the congress who, in an atmosphere of order and discipline, made the success of the work of this congress possible, ensuring change amidst stability.

Mr President, at the close of the work of the Seventh Congress of our party, the PDCI-RDA, I wish to express to you, with very great emotion, the gratitude of our young people.

First of all, we thank you for the more than salutary act which you have just completed with your decisive step down the path of democracy. Thanks to your charisma and to the countless sacrifices that you have made for your people, you are building, on the foundation of a mosaic of ethnic groups, a solid, proud and prosperous nation whose unity and hope you embody. That unity and hope could only be guaranteed by giving a voice to the people, but with discipline and under your sole authority. By putting the "train of democracy" on the right track, you are preparing the Ivory Coast for the challenges of the future, Mr President. By this democratization of the regime, you have just given us the surest guarantee of the future and all your young people thank you infinitely.

Mr President, those young people have never been and are not now for a blind upheaval of the action you have ceaselessly taken for the good of all Ivorians, action which everyone without exception agrees is largely positive. Young people simply want to be included. They want to be the spearhead of the tireless and perspicacious action which you are waging for the development of our beloved Ivory Coast. They want to be the great guarantee for the future. They want to continue your action.

But one can only ensure the continuity of an undertaking such as yours, provide it with renewed strength, if one is profoundly imbued with it. That, Mr President, is what has justified and still justifies the will to militate on the part of your young high school and university students and cadres, for while Montaigne may have preferred a "well-made head" to a "full head," we personally prefer a head that is both well-made and full! That is why, after a long period of evasiveness, a congress of high school and university students was held in Abidjan on 3, 4 and 5 March 1969 that was different from any other. Actually, for the first time in the Ivory



Coast and perhaps in the world, following the student dissent of 1968 that sometimes caused solidly established regimes to tremble, high school and university students decided freely, very freely, to commit themselves to a political party: the PDCI-RDA. As a result, a movement, the MEECI (Movement of Students and Pupils of the Ivory Coast), emerged from the meeting of students in congress at the party headquarters in Treichville. The response reserved for it was not at all surprising because as in the case of anything out of the ordinary, the creation of the MEECI gave rise to surprise, astonishment and even indignation.

#### Our Credo

But these diverse reactions rapidly disappeared because the magnitude of the choice and the realism surrounding it forced the admiration of former detractors. The vast majority of the high school and university students understood that the MEECI was a life raft they had to seize in order to reach the other shore, the shore where better tomorrows were possible.

If that majority finally understood, it was because it realized that we are Ivorians aware of the sacrifices made by our country for our training and that we are convinced of the principles underlying the policy of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

From this platform, we claim to have coined the term "Houphouetism," publicly pronounced for the first time by our constituent congress of March 1969. Yes, our credo is Houphouetism. It is a policy made by man for man. It is a policy based on peace, harmony, justice, solidarity, tolerance and brotherhood thanks to a constructive dialog. It is a policy based on work amidst discipline. It is a unifying policy that slowly but surely seeks to make of an ethnic mosaic a united and prosperous nation: Houphouetism is our credo.

We have sought to turn our backs on facility, for what could be easier than to go against what is done by the established authority and become mired in attitudes as negative as they are ridiculous? What could be easier than to engage in sterile dissent based at the outset on bad faith? What we want is to participate in the grand task of nationbuilding, which is assuredly more thrilling and much more difficult than destroying.

That is why we have said no to systematic criticism and to facile demagoguery, for if the young people in developed countries seek to destroy, it is because they have something to destroy. We have everything to build! We say no because if the young people in industrialized nations desperately seek to learn what their consumer society will do with them, we, on the contrary, have too many alternatives: Our problem is deciding where we can best serve our country. Finally, we have said no because in Africa, quarrels within a family are not aired in the market place. We say yes to participation, to the collective destiny, to true solidarity: fundamental principles of African philosophy and soul. And in the matter of wisdom, Africa needs no teacher.

As far as we are concerned, we have never claimed to know everything. We have but one ambition, that of learning in the right school, the school of President Houphouet-Boigny, the school of wisdom, self-sacrifice and love. It would be unfortunate if, while living so close to that inexhaustible source of wisdom which General de Gaulle himself called a "political mind of the first order," a source to which the entire

world comes to quench its thirst, we should die of thirst without once having the idea of drinking from it.

Despite all the incomprehension and difficulties of all sorts, we have served that apprenticeship and continue to do so and we are happy that we have. We young people number in the thousands. We are mobilized and ready to respond to any appeal of the party and communicate the fervor and generosity of our youth. Our youthful enthusiasm would gain in wisdom from contact with our elders, whose positive action does not need to be demonstrated. But that action needs to be imbued with new vigor and sustained from generation to generation. That is why our generation goes to you with deference, dear elders, to gradually receive the historic torch that we in turn will pass on to the next generation.

"Speak, oh Lord, thy servant heareth," say the Holy Scriptures. We say: "Speak, President Houphouet-Boigny, your young militants are listening."

It is in that spirit that we conceive "education in the service of development," for a diploma is but a means, a reference whose optimum potential can be attained only in a well-known field. Every young cadre must know the development strategy of his country and that knowledge of the terrain does not exist in any book, in any institution, in any university. One can objectively learn the real problems of one's country only by helping those in charge of leading it and who face those problems. I would like to return to that African wisdom which would have the father transmit his secrets and his wisdom to the son closest to him, the one who accompanies him to the fields, to the palm plantation, everywhere. It is to that son that he would gradually but surely transmit the ancestral secrets he keeps in his great heart. That apprenticeship of the concrete, of what is real, the political education of your youth, Mr President, can and must only come from you and your party. Let the West instruct us, but please give us our civic and political education yourself. You have the means to do so, Mr President. When you summon us, we shall always be present, willing to serve our nation.

It is in that spirit that we conceive your policy of openness to young people, the only means of ensuring change amidst stability and avoiding generational conflicts. That policy of a hand extended to the young has been a constant in your policy, Mr President. As early as 1946, you allowed young Ivorians go to France to study so that the Ivory Coast, whose independence you already foresaw, would have solidly trained, competent cadres to lead it to its full development. Thus, on the dawn of independence, at the 1959 congress, young people were already on the scene. After the 1965 congress, young people entered the party structures and different government institutions in force, because of your will. Before me speaking from this platform were my elders Konan Lambert in 1970 and Paul Akoto Yao in 1975.

#### Prestige Abroad

I could not find a more eloquent illustration than this quote from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny himself when he told the Fourth Congress of our party: "We believe that we have always acted in keeping with the interests and aspirations of the Ivorian people. That is why the continuity of our action will be assured. We say this because we sometimes hear the question asked: The Ivory Coast under the leadership of President Houphouet-Boigny is following a policy assuring it of stability and credit, but after he disappears, will that policy be followed by the

young! Let those who ask that question be reassured. Let them know, in fact, that no matter how great a role I might play at the head of this country because of the heavy responsibilities I bear, the policy of the Ivory Coast is not that of a single man! It is first of all -- and this can never be emphasized enough -- the policy of our country, of the PDCI-RDA, whose courageous members are determined to ensure the well-being of all Ivorians in freedom. It is also the fruit of continuing cooperation and dialog with the young people who -- let us not forget it -- occupy over half of all the posts in government and nearly all board posts in the administration. They occupy nearly all of our embassies abroad and are strongly represented in the National Assembly, the Economic Council and in the party leadership. Would they find any advantage in reversing their judgment? Will they feel a need to change for the sake of change? Would they stand to gain by going back on a policy that has given the people of this country a standard of living that could be the envy of many African nations, earning the Ivory Coast great respect and prestige abroad?

"Those who doubt the continuity of our policy after we are gone truly judge lightly the good sense and realism of the young people in whom we have complete confidence."

This proves once again that even your great innovations are always marked by the seal of continuity and stability, for in the spirit of the father of the Ivorian nation, ill-conceived improvisation has little place. And yet, the rejuvenation brought by this congress has its specificity and particular joy. Imagine the pleasure of a young planter who holds in his hands the income from his first sale, or the young worker who receives his first paycheck! Up to that time, he had been aided by relatives and friends and for the first time, he harvests the fruits of his own labor. It is that feeling which you are experiencing now, Mr President. Actually, while you have always opened the regime's doors to young people, those young people were for the most part trained abroad by friendly countries that we must warmly thank. Today, you are harvesting the fruits of the labor of your own hands: the cadres wholly trained in the Ivory Coast by your university, your professional schools, your lycees and high schools. They are cadres "made in the Ivory Coast"! These young people acquired their scientific, technical, and technological knowledge without losing contact with the Ivorian reality of every day and they are completely imbued with it.

Mr President, may those fruits conceived in the heart of the Ivorian land that you love so much be as sweet and give you the pleasure and satisfaction that you have the right to expect! May those cadres imbued with Ivorian reality head to the grand task of developing our country!

But can we conceive of any real development of the Ivory Coast without effective aid to the farmers who make up the vast majority of the Ivorian population and the driving force of our development? We therefore feel more mobilized and hope that this theme will not simply remain a theme of the congress, but rather, become ever more real and one day help reduce the disparity between the cities and rural areas. Can it be otherwise when we know, Mr President, that despite your very high office you remain attached to the land, and when one remembers that the PDCI itself was born of the African Agricultural Trade Union? This will then be but a happy return to our roots, which can only give new vigor to the party and the Ivory Coast.



Mr President, you once told the West: "By helping us, you help yourselves." Allow me to paraphrase that remark by saying: Ivorian cadres, by helping the farmers, you help yourselves.

That is why I turn to you, young Ivorians. Whether you are from the north, south, east, west or central region, no matter what youth movement you chose in which to begin your work: the UGECI, UNECI, MEECI, USEECI, the National Federation of Youth Movements and Associations, other movements or church groups. Whatever your sphere of activity: management personnel, workers, farmers. It is to all the young people of the Ivory Coast that I am speaking. Our time has come. Yes, the time has come for us to go beyond our youthful quarrels and misunderstandings and rally around a common ideal: the construction of a fine, united, prosperous Ivory Coast for all.

#### Let Us Unite

We are all the sons of the same country that must triumph alone. Let us remember that no one is completely right or completely wrong. Every person is partly right and partly wrong. Let us therefore close ranks in order to join our truths and reject our errors. The Ivory Coast and our elders expect a great deal of us. We have the duty of fulfilling their hopes by building, thanks to their secular wisdom and our youthful enthusiasm, an Ivory Coast where it is good to live. Young people from all corners of the Ivory Coast, of all religions and all walks of life, let us unite behind the Ivorian leader, the enlightened guide Felix Houphouet-Boigny!

Let our hearts beat as one to bring about the triumph of the ideals and watchwords of the father of the nation!

Let our spirits be in perfect harmony in order to overcome any obstacles that might be erected in the path of success on which Felix Houphouet-Boigny guides us!

Mr President, as a single man, the young people of the Ivory Coast, your young people for whom no sacrifice has been too great for you, thank you, through my humble voice, for having had confidence in them.

President Houphouet, thank you for being you!

Long live Ivorian youth so that the PDCI-RDA may live under the enlightened leadership of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, to whom we wish continuing good health as he serves a ever finer, more united and more brotherly Ivory Coast!

Long live the Ivory Coast!

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CSO: 4400

## MOI ADDRESSES NATION, STRESSING UNITY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Oct 80 pp 1, 4

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Moi yesterday freed 7,004 prisoners convicted of minor offences.**

He announced the decision to a mammoth crowd at Uhuru Park, Nairobi, to celebrate the 28th anniversary of Kenyatta Day.

The President was applauded loudly by the crowd and guests on the Presidential dais.

He said he wanted the freed prisoners to obey the law and "participate fully in nation building".

It was President Moi's second clemency action. On Jamhuri Day, 1978, he released all political detainees.

On Jamhuri Day, 1975 the late President Jomo Kenyatta released 10,000 prisoners.

The highlights of President Moi's speech yesterday included:

- Assessment of the country's economic and development strategies.

- Assertion that development is a joint venture between the Government and the people.

- Need for absolute loyalty to the Government and for unity.

- Concern for the preservation of natural resources.

- Realisation of the spirit of the KIA leaders' conference in proposing a restructuring and

reorganisation of State institutions.

- Call for a concerted effort by the people and leaders to produce enough food to feed the nation.

In his concluding remarks, President Moi said: "We must go on now, working together for the future, and for our children's future, in the knowledge that national integrity and social justice must always rest upon the foundation of peace, love and unity."

The following is the full text of the President's speech:

First of all I send my warmest greetings to all Kenyans, here and abroad, as we celebrate this year's Kenyatta Day. Kenyatta Day will always remain an important national day in our Republic. This is because Kenyatta Day reminds us of our determined struggle for an independent Kenya.

This national day was named

in honour of a fearless and dedicated freedom fighter, a patriot and statesman who will always be remembered and respected as the founder of the Kenya nation. Throughout his long political and public life, Mzee Jomo Kenyatta always stressed that national unity is both strength and a fundamental requirement in solving problems that might confront us. Moreover, he invariably pointed to national unity as the means of achieving human dignity in freedom, and as the best means of freely pursuing country-wide economic and social development.

Today I want to refer to some of these ideas as they relate to the future development of our people and nation. In particular, I want to highlight some of the meanings of the term "independence", and some of the realities which bear upon the safeguarding of that independence.

In doing this, it is proper and rewarding to think back and take pride in events and accomplishments of the past. However, we must also bear in mind that the nourishment of the spirit of a nation requires translation of the past and its events into the

language of the present and the future.

As we now know, in any developing country, the first two decades or so following political independence are always extremely difficult and demanding. It is generally true to say that the kind of constitution that is both acceptable and understandable to the citizens of the country. Then there are a number of political institutions that have to be changed, new ones established and arrangements made for a new order and priorities which are then laid to new institutions in addition, processes of education must proceed throughout all the public service, and measures of the country.

By all these means a different kind of social fabric is essentially and necessarily created. In order to ensure that all these efforts are effective and successful each other, it is the first obligation of the government to ensure that it is necessary to embark upon comprehensive planning, a process which must closely cover all political, economic and social dimensions.

What I have just said might sound theoretical. In actual fact this, in summary, is what has been happening in our country since independence.

Today I want to stress that the kind of planning needed is not something which is mechanical. Furthermore it is certainly not something which should be left to the Government alone.

I realize that sometimes it is easy to think that the Government is a kind of machine, something which is removed from the lives of ordinary people. Such an attitude can lead to the false notion that the Government just has to wait to see what happens in world affairs, while somehow providing endless sums of money and other forms of support required for economic and social progress.

Such a thinking can make people lose the spirit of enterprise and create a mentality in which there is a tendency to blame the Government whenever things go wrong in the country.

## Harmony

The whole truth is very different. As we all remember Mrs. Bona Kiwatta repeatedly emphasized that in Kenya the Government is the people. Today I want to tell you that I firmly believe the same now means that the Government is the people, and that the two must work together in harmony and full understanding of one another.

In this connection, the Government must fully appreciate that there has to be a systematic approach through planning, to most of the fundamental questions and decisions facing us. In particular, we must give systematic attention to those questions which have a direct bearing upon the development of services and creation of opportunities and outlets for the people in every part of the Republic.

Moreover, and towards that general objective, I fully appreciate that one of the important tasks of the Government machinery is to assemble the necessary information on which to base decisions on development policies and programmes. Collection of such information, and its dissemination, is absolutely necessary in maintaining close understanding between Government and the people, and in ensuring that the two work together in harmony.

As I said earlier, one of the main subjects I would like to discuss with you today is the meaning of independence. I am sure you will remember that when we were celebrating the 10th anniversary of our independence one of the main points which was stressed (and time and time again) was that we must consolidate our independence through greater efforts to achieve economic independence.

Several years have now gone by since those celebrations, and today we are still in the same vital phase of our struggle for national independence. We have actually taken many significant steps along the road towards economic independence.

However, the challenge has been made at times, very difficult by surrounding world pressures and international economic problems. But we must not allow such challenges and economic problems to discourage us in our struggle.

Therefore, as we move into the 1960s, I urge all Kenyans, each one of us, to be prepared to even greater dedication. Here I must stress that I am not calling for dedication only on the part of leaders who are prominent in political or public affairs. Kenya needs the dedication of every man and woman in the pattern and example of their daily lives.

I know that it is easy to forget the real meaning of such words as dedication because they are referred to frequently on occasions like this one I would. Therefore, now like to say something about the meaning of this important word.

First, and foremost, dedication must mean a deep love for our country. Further, this love should always be openly reflected in absolute loyalty to the nation and its institutions. Leaders who are dedicated must be positive in their outlook, ready to initiate serious and programmes, and constantly looking out for improved ways of tackling various tasks.

The country draws no benefit from those who sit on the sidelines, willing only to observe and then to criticize. Leaders who are dedicated must be prepared to work hard, realizing that efficient management of national affairs demands from them far less "talk" and much more "action". The country needs doers, and not more "talkers". Moreover, all of us must also be willing to make sacrifices, both for others here and now, as well as in the cause of coming generations.

All this is of great importance. Ten years hence, when we shall have to think about the closing decade of this century, our Republic will be whatever all of us have made it. And I sometimes wonder while we may be grappling with the problems of today,

whether we think enough about the future. With this in mind, let me put to you some questions, and which I urge you all to consider, in the context of national interest.

Do we, the people of Kenya, really understand, and care enough about the erosion and destruction of natural resources on which the coming generations must depend? Are we ready to think about conserving natural assets, instead of always exploiting them for whatever immediate gain?

Then, in another field, are we saving enough from our current incomes to support an expanding economy, and to help reach the national objective of economic independence? How can this aim be secured without higher levels of saving and re-investment on a countrywide scale?

And, as a third and vital point, are we preparing our children

adequately enough to meet the challenge of the future? We are glad to provide for them networks and systems of formal education. But even strength of character is borne without the resistance of discipline and effective teaching of ourselves? Furthermore, are we willing in the various aspects of our life, a good example to our children?

There are many such questions and difficulties, which need be confronted and answered. If we are conscientious and people of this country, are to continue living honest with ourselves. But one thing is certain. Unless we go on, consistently and consciously, promoting and defending our national unity, there will be no future. Moreover, we must realize that to reach the pre-emptive, security, confidence of nation building, we must never take this unity for granted.

I want all leaders especially in our Parliament and in the ruling party to realize that one most critical duty, always, is to promote and defend the national unity. Our national unity is the single most important element in the future of our country.

Our national unity should not be regarded only as a political idea, or as a state of mind. What it must really imply and involve throughout the Republic, is full awareness of shared interests and mutual dependence.

The man who sees cattle routes being spent, say at a shop, that is far from West Province, should realize that the money may have come from tea production in Kericho, or coffee production in Murang'a, or rubber tapping paid by businessmen in Kisumu.

The man who has not paid employment in Nairobi, looking after and repairing tourist vehicles, would not have such a job unless tourists were coming and well catered to places like Naivasha or Nakuru. The chairman looking up his business in an industrial estate in Mombasa must realize dependence on transport for tea production in Machakos or Meru.

There are many examples. The man who was trained in Nairobi for some particular industrial task, who had no means for sustenance when some new processing plant is opened in Homa Bay or Kisumu. A doctor who was born in Nairobi or Eldoret may come to give devoted service to the people in Naitiri or in Marumungu. The diversity of shared interests in Kenya must have a vital impact on attitudes and posture affecting families in all areas of our Republic.

What I am attempting to show you through these examples is that national unity is not a matter of family. We must all take an interest, and a pride, in what every member of the Kenya family is doing, since it is upon the sum total of all contributions that progress depends.

At this point I want to stress that in all our affairs we must always be realistic. In this connection, we must know that in the years to come many of us will arise to illustrate the solid values of our national unity. Some of these may have roots in political ambition or personal greed. Some may spring from intolerance with foreign or challenge. Yet others may be built around an unimpaired personal belief in justice. And as I want you all and urge you all, that we must together be continuously vigilant. In our beloved Republic there is still much to be planned, started and accomplished. But we can do it all so long as you can say that the man standing alongside in the field in a neighbouring district, or the man in whatever other province, is your brother. If our vigilance is not relaxed, allowing unity to be destroyed by hatreds or suspicions or intrigues, then our independence will be no more. And if this is gone, nothing is worth and of strength will remain.

During the recent London Conference of African Leaders in Ahmedabad, there was a brief and somewhat controversial discussion on national unity. At that meeting I was both and finally recognized the political theorists looking only a modern era of political science had all turned upon the solid rock of unity.

Moreover, all the trouble about shared interests and mutual dependence, throughout the Republic, were fully understood. And it was agreed in substance that our main priority against

national disunity, lies in the development of a strong, united, national will, embracing those between the Government and people.

## Freedom

In my next message, I shall want to make a brief reference to the question of foreign debt, making some remarks on the new, but not final, I think, views on the matter.

There is one word, one matter, however, that I should like to mention. It is the word, and I have no intention of this but, indeed, it is continuously emphasizing it, is the matter in which people suggest and make freedom a quality and of concern to the nation. As of this is a symbol of political maturity. It was seen as well as the kind of democracy we want to promote, in which human rights and individual freedoms are not simply personal and that in the interests of the nation.

In this regard, therefore, and with regard to that matter, I can hope that the air has been cleared through public discussion that important publicly sponsored will ensure that the objectives of the new Land Commission or F.I.C. are fully realized.

Finally, I want to mention one other important aspect of relationship between Government and people. For this purpose, we might take national food policy as an appropriate example.

Ministers and officers are sometimes quoted in newspapers as saying that our Government is determined to feed the people. But of course, in its literal meaning, any such statement does not make much sense. The Government cannot feed every one of such tasks as growing, sowing and harvesting which are involved in food production. It is really the people who must work hard to feed themselves.

Thus I am not saying that the Government will stand with people, waiting. The Government's role is to support people in their struggle and to co-operate as far as possible. Although with structures as agricultural and commercial of various kinds and stages.

facilities, research, extension services, setting appropriate prices, and so on.

My Government will continue to provide that kind of support and, in addition, continuously create new opportunities for farmers. But the actual production of the food for home consumption and for the market, must be done by the people themselves.

Indeed it is important to realize that Government programmes are basically aimed at mobilising human resources and equipping the people to carry out increasingly more efficient and practical tasks for their development, and in this connection we must also realize that development of this aspect is the development of the nation.

I therefore urge all our people to respond wholeheartedly and make maximum use of opportunities which exist, and those which will arise as we continue our struggle for national development.

Summing up what I have been saying so far, I believe there are two main, vital functions of a Government: one is connected with the provision of capital, training and means, and the other is an obligation to tell people the truth.

## Adapting

Thus, on the other side of the coin, the people must respond positively to all the services and facilities provided, which require their appreciation and adaptation to the realities that we face. Both Government and people have an equally vital task, and as I said earlier, there is no point in blaming the Government for such difficulties, problems, crises or setbacks or hardships and actually are played, governed by the people themselves.

governed by the people themselves. The people themselves are the factors creating problems, economic, social, political and cultural, which resulted in the way of thinking in this country. It would always remain in competition with the circumstances of today. We tend to start building on our modest and often weak foundation, but now, we can have become a modern state in world society. The scale and the nature of all problems, and of all policy requirements, have actually changed.

Whether in agriculture, in the commercial and industrial sectors, there should never be total dependence on Government. As a basis of our national recovery, our people themselves must always step out and work to improve their own actions, and it is within this principle that we shall find the key which finally enables the door to economic independence.

## United

I want to end this address by reminding you of the historic task which Mzee Julius Nyerere laid on the people of Tanganyika: our independence, and rebuilding those difficult days of independence and liberation. Mzee Nyerere maintained his strong belief that as long as people were united and dedicated, independence would surely come. Further, he was convinced that economic reforms, underlying social justice, would then be like strong winds springing from the inspiring will of nationalism.

Today, as we confront the challenges and needs of this coming decade, it is fitting that we should recall such faith. In some ways, life has now become more complex, factors, possibilities and constraints have all changed, both in pace and in proportion. But other things have remained the same: faith in our nation and dedication to its purposes.

We must go on now, working together for the future, and for our children's future, in the knowledge that national integrity, and social justice, must always rest upon the foundation of peace, love and unity.

## KIBAKI TRIES TO DISMISS GOSSIP

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] HE was out of the country when the great controversy over the winding up of tribal organisations erupted, but when Vice-president Mwai Kibaki returned after attending the joint annual meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in Washington last week he was confronted with reports that there were rumours to the effect that he did not support the resolution passed at the Kenya Institute of Administration July Kenya leaders conference which called for an end to tribal organisations and that in fact he had absented himself from the heated parliamentary debate on the subject so as to avoid tipping his hand on the matter. The insinuation was that he was under pressure from the most powerful of the tribal organisations, the Gikuyu, Embu and Meru Association, not to support the call for its demise. Kibaki was livid about the reports and he called a press conference to protest the gossip.

"The Kenyans to whom some of this gossip has been spread may not, of course, have known the reason that I was not at parliament, when the discussion was taking place, was not

that I was absent from parliament," the vice-president said. "I was in fact away from Kenya in Washington attending the annual conference of the IMF-World Bank representing our country as our country's finance minister. Now that was a national duty and therefore my not being there to make a statement (about tribal organisations) was not a matter which was unknown to any politicians, but naturally some people thrive on mischief so they are trying to spread some mischief." Kibaki stressed his total opposition to tribalism and tribal organisations asked Kenyans to ignore such gossip. "Kenyans know infinitely better," he said. "In fact, they know those who are truly committed from the very beginning to total nationalism." Kibaki advised Kenyan leaders to work and unite under President Daniel arap Moi. "Let us settle to work because we have all been given very important jobs," he added. "The president wants everybody to work hard in the job he has been given and not to waste any time gossiping about other people. Gossip cannot do anything. Politicians should be judged not by what they say but by what they do."

Throughout the press conference the



vice president avoided giving pressmen any inkling as to who he thought might be behind the gossip he had in mind. In the past six months however there have been reports that some leading politicians were not very happy with the vice-president. When the then attorney general, Mr. Charles Njonjo, retired from his powerful civil service job to enter active politics and was elected an MP, some observers thought this move was part of a strategy to challenge Kibaki in his Number Two position in the country. Neither man has, however, made any public statement against the other, and it was not clear where the gossip Kibaki was talking about may have emanated.

Kibaki, in some ways, finds himself facing the same kinds of pressures which his predecessor in the job, President Daniel arap Moi, faced when he was vice president under the late President Jomo Kenyatta. Close associates of Kenyatta were known to scrutinise everything Moi did or said for any signs of lack of total support by the vice president for the president. Some Kalenjin leaders reportedly accused Moi of having "sold out" Kalenjin interests to the Kikuyu through his unswerving loyalty to Kenyatta. Kibaki is just beginning to feel the same kinds of enormous pressures under which Moi worked for twelve years. Close associates of Moi expect from the vice-president 101 per cent commitment to the president and may not be averse to spreading gossip where they think might embarrass Kibaki. Staunch Kikuyu leaders may already be accusing Kibaki of having "sold out" to the Kalenjin. His main consolation is that Moi put up with that kind of gossip for twelve years. Kibaki too should be able to do the same. ■

CSO: 4420

## MINISTER URGES NATIONAL UNITY

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 p 11

. [Article by Eddah Gachukia: "A Unified Nation Is the Objective"]

[Text] In the last few weeks a great deal has been said on tribalism and the necessity to wind up all tribal organisations. The strong statements issued by leaders right across the country emphasise the need to end tribalism and create a unified nation.

In a country like Kenya with its many tribes, the creation of a unified nation, free from tribal self-interests, is perhaps the most important political objective after the attainment of uhuru. All leaders of tribal organisations should therefore move ahead and comply with the decision taken earlier this year at the leaders' conference at Kabete. As leaders we owe it to the wananchi to provide honest leadership, not to sit on the fence waiting to see what the other groups will do. As leaders, too, we must abide by our own decisions if we are to avoid confusing the very people we lead. The time to debate the winding up of the tribal organisations was at Kabete; not after, and if there was need for further discussion on any decisions reached at Kabete, this should have been brought up at Kabete and agreed upon at the conference. Otherwise after Kabete, what one expects from leaders is action on implementation of the decisions taken, not further debate outside the conference room.

However, with the winding up of tribal organisations now imminent, it is the right time for leaders to look ahead beyond the mere dissolution of tribal organisations. Because of the strength of the statements issued on this subject and the feelings aroused, there is a real danger that we will all come to regard the winding up of tribal organisations not as a means to an end but as an end in itself. Leaders must be careful not to lose sight of the real objective which must always remain the creation of a harmonious and truly unified nation--a nation where all citizens have equal opportunities according to their abilities and regardless of where they come from.

In a very real sense, the winding up of tribal organisations must be seen by leaders, not as the end of tribalism, but rather as the beginning of a long march towards this goal. The fact is: tribes existed long before tribal organisations came into being and tribes will continue to exist



long after tribal organisations have ceased to exist. The essential question is, what are we as leaders going to do to make sure that a Kenyan interacts with his fellow citizen on the basis of what he is as a person, not on the basis of what tribe he is? The great challenge before us all as individuals is whether we can move fast enough, and move those around us, to a point where we can all begin to evaluate, rate, accept or reject our fellow Kenyans for what they are worth as individuals, not on the basis of whether they belong to this or that tribe.

If we are to move in this direction at the right speed we, as a nation, will need to reconsider a number of factors in our social life:

(a) Our school system: Nothing is more effective in breaking down tribal barriers and creating respect for the individual as a person than the act of spending years of schooling together. There was a time when students in all our secondary schools were drawn from all over the country. Then came a time when each province had its own secondary schools and, therefore, there was no need for students to leave their province to attend school in other provinces. From the point of view of breaking down tribal suspicions and creating mutual confidence between people of different tribes, this was a step backwards. In spite of the costs involved in boarding facilities, etc., we should seriously consider going back to the old system whereby children in any secondary school were drawn from many different tribes.

(b) Common African language: No nation has ever achieved unity without a common indigenous language. It is imperative if we are to create a common identity that we should have a common African language which must be the national language of Kenya. In Kenya we are lucky in having Swahili as a common African language accepted by all tribes. But again, there was a time when Swahili was given its rightful place in our school, both primary and secondary, and then came a point at which the emphasis was switched to English. For the sake of national unity we must reposition the teaching of Swahili where it belongs--at the centre--and give it all the support and encouragement which a national language deserves.

Finally, and most important, we should recognise the fact that tribal groupings are a self-protective device--intended to protect the interests of individual members and promote the welfare of the group. The government can do a lot to make this device unnecessary and redundant. The more the government shows its determination and ability to defend, protect, and promote the legitimate interests of individual citizens without distinction; the more the government institutions demonstrate that in dealing with the individual they are guided by the principle of fairplay and justice; the less the individual will feel the need to seek the doubtful protection of a tribal grouping. Our president, His Excellency Daniel T. arap Moi, has already laid a firm foundation for this through his declared philosophy of peace, love and unity. It remains for us all to join our president and build a united Kenya on these sound foundations.

**GOVERNMENT PLANS TO REDUCE DEPENDENCE ON FOREIGN ENERGY**

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 pp 45-46

[Text]

**BEFORE** the aftermath of the 1973-74 energy crisis, which caught many countries including Kenya, unprepared for astronomical prices of oil that followed, Kenya had not come to recognise the need for a comprehensive national energy development plan. The rising costs of oil and declining supply of the same have had annual cumulative adverse effects on Kenya's balance of trade and raised costs of production. In 1979, Kenya had to spend close to 35 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings from exports to finance the importation of the country's oil needs. This high dependence on imported petroleum-based fuels and the role energy plays in economic activities necessitates high priority being accorded to the comprehensive planning of the development of the energy sector.

The rural population and the urban poor face an equally severe problem due to their almost exclusive reliance on firewood and charcoal for cooking and heating. This dependency is now assuming alarming dimensions with far-reaching effects of soil erosion and deforestation. Arresting this problem will require afforestation strategies which call for the planting of fast growing trees that are suitable for firewood and that can even grow in marginal lands.

In the petroleum sector, the government policy is:

- to discourage wasteful and conspicuous consumption of petrol through the introduction of vigorous fiscal and pricing instruments that will make consumers of petrol feel that heavy consumption hurts in financial terms;
- to ensure continued supply so as to meet the needs of the economy. As the demand for oil may outstrip our ability to provide the requisite foreign exchange from local sources to purchase the oil, the situation may from time to time call for external borrowing of funds by the government to finance oil importation in sufficient quantities;
- to set up its own oil company which will be involved in direct importation of oil;
- to mount a conservation campaign on the radio, TV and daily newspapers on the need to conserve energy and in particular petroleum-based fuels. There are indications that through such campaigns we can save up to 10 per cent of the present annual oil consumption;
- to develop and implement a strategic oil storage policy so as to ensure adequate supply to the economy for a reasonable period during times of crisis.

- to develop a long term policy on oil pricing, distribution and marketing
- to encourage exploration of oil by foreign multi-national oil companies by giving them appropriate incentives. The government will also play a major role in prospecting for oil by investing heavily in exploratory activities as well as by providing appropriate manpower training, locally and overseas, and
- to undertake feasibility studies on suitable technological options leading to appropriate measures for upgrading the F.A oil refinery, so as to enhance the recovery of finished petroleum products.

In the electricity sector, the government will continue to develop hydro and geothermal resources for electricity generation to the extent possible. This calls for stepping-up feasibility studies on mini, small, medium and large-scale possible hydro-electric sites throughout the country. In the geothermal area, exploration activities have been going on for a number of years now and these will be continued until the country's potential for geothermal power is fully realised.

Preliminary estimates indicate that the country's geothermal potential is 500 megawatts and hydro 750 megawatts. Already construction work for two geothermal electric power plants, each of 15 megawatts, is in progress and these are expected to be commissioned in 1982 and 1983 respectively. Over one third of the total estimated hydro potential has already been developed. Construction work for a multi-purpose dam with an estimated hydro-electric power out-put of 50 mw is under construction at Masinga. Feasibility studies on the Turkwell gorge and Kiamhere hydro sites are expected to commence in due course.

Seen in the perspective of the growth of the electricity demand in the country, which is 8 per cent per annum, the combined, estimated geothermal and hydro potentials are expected to meet the country's requirements up to 1983.

After this year, electricity will have to be generated from alternative sources such as oil, solar, wind, nuclear, etc. in order to meet the country's requirements.

In order to alleviate pressure on the demand for conventional sources, the ministry of energy will encourage, promote and undertake development of non-conventional sources of energy including:

- solar energy for electricity generation, water pumping and water heating.
- wind power for water pumping, grain grinding and electricity generation.
- power alcohol. The ministry will provide the necessary information and, if necessary, credit, in collaboration with other government agencies which are better equipped in the administration of credit schemes to support the growing of energy crops such as fuel wood, cassava, sugarcane, etc.

• firewood. Energy plantations will be developed by the ministry specifically for production of fuel wood. As indicated above serious consideration will be given to provision of credit to farmers and others interested in growing wood strictly for firewood on a commercial basis.

• development of bio-gas and bricks from organic materials such as cowdung agricultural waste residual. To this end, the ministry will provide essential information on appropriate technologies in form of extensions service and documentation.

• development of efficient charcoal making devices (kilns), and efficient wood and charcoal stoves. Developmental work will be undertaken to ensure availability of these devices at prices that the rural and urban poor can afford.

The ministry of energy is planning to set up an energy development fund to provide credit facilities for development of appropriate energy technology hardware and energy commodities as indicated above. The fund will be used as a source of credit to entrepreneurs, farmers and others interested and willing to develop alternative sources of energy on commercial scale. ■

## GOVERNMENT IS URGED TO ESTABLISH NATIONAL SHIPPING OPERATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Oct 80 pp 11, 14

[Article by Capt O. P. Mehta: "Hints Given on Maritime Policy"]

[Text]

A WELL-FORMULATED national maritime policy, and Government legislation, cannot only encourage the acquisition of vessels for the development of the national fleet, but can ensure that the national flag vessels are profitably utilised.

The lending institutions for shipping finance for the developing countries increasingly demand political stability and the right maritime laws and policies before pouring funds. There is, therefore, a need to design, adopt and apply a shipping policy which would encourage investments in shipping and facilitate financing of these investments from overseas investors. In many instances, it is apparent that lack of finance for national fleet development could be attributed to the inability of a developing country to meet some of the essential preconditions, like lack of legislation to enable registration of a ship subject to mortgage.

The Government assistance in developing national shipping is by no means a new development as many countries have enacted favourable legislation to promote the shipping industry, whether state or privately owned. Many nations allow freedom of action in shipping operations to

safeguard investments and encourage external financing. It has been seen that strict controls on foreign exchange receipts normally hamper or delay shipping development in a country.

Kenya possesses a potential export market and geo-politically has a strategic value. Therefore, there is reason to believe that any favourable legislation to promote national shipping will have a positive impact on national fleet development. The recent announcement by the Government regarding the formulation of a maritime policy to promote fishing, shipping and commercial activities appears to be a right step towards this direction.

The financial constraints are the major factors in the development of a national fleet. In some countries, joint participation with a traditional shipowner has been of help to overcome the payments required in foreign exchange. In other cases, like India, the government has established "Shipping Development Funds" to advance loan even up to 95 per cent of the cost of a vessel at a concessional rate of interest of about 4 per cent per annum.

In the past few years, numerous Indian shipowners have been able

to take full advantage of this scheme. The Indian Government has even stood guarantees in the case of foreign bank loans negotiated by private shipowners. In addition to the above, there are various tax concessions in the form of a development rebate. Kenya tax laws also stipulate a 30 per cent investment deduction on capital expenditure in shipping. The UK Government at one time allowed a 30 per cent grant in the purchase of a new ship and a 100 per cent first year tax allowance. Besides, many countries have a generous depreciation allowance. Kenyan taxation laws permit 12 per cent per year depreciation allowance on ships.

Legislation can also favour that a certain portion of exports and imports be carried on national flag carriers. Although the Kenya Government allows free enterprise, it may be possible that certain goods and commodities directly connected with Government projects be carried on Kenya flag ships. In some cases, it may be possible to work out a favourable rate of exchange for importers/exporters using national carriers. In addition, import/export licences could be issued without delay to those using national ships.

In certain cases, a part of import duty could be refunded on goods brought by national flag vessels. The banks may be directed to endorse on the letter of

Credit that the goods are to be shipped by the national line. The government can also indulge in buying FOB and selling CF. This can be of great advantage where carriage of crude oil is concerned.

There are various means whereby the Government can assist in allocating priorities to national flag vessels in home ports. It could be in the form of berthing priority during congestion, allocating efficient berths to facilitate quick loading/discharging of cargo, thus encouraging faster turnaround of ships. National ships may be exempted from pilotage expenses, harbour dues, navigational fees, and so on. The national flag vessels can also be exempted from the compulsory pilotage requirements in the home ports. This can result in saving time and cost. In addition, the disbursement for national flag vessels to be in the local currency as compared to foreign flags which is in US dollars.

In this case, two countries can mutually agree to have bilateral trade agreements. The trade is normally split on a straight arrangement of 50/50 basis to be carried on board the vessels of the contracting nations. The percentage of export and import can be fixed as per the agreement. Bilateral trading arrangements are quite common. India has signed this agreement with Iran, Poland, USSR and UAR, and is also operating an "Indo-Iranian" Shipping Company. Similarly, Brazil, the USSR, Argentina and Cuba have 50/50 cargo-sharing contracts. There are various examples in which many developing countries of Asia and Latin America are in the process of developing their national fleet on the basis of this bilateral agreement. There is, therefore, no reason why Kenya cannot make such contracts and, thus, establish her national fleet of vessels.

A number of South American States have made legislations that up to 50 per cent of their bulk export cargoes are to be shipped by the national flag vessels. There is evidence that in the near future similar legislation may be emanating from the Middle-East oil-exporting nations on the export of crude oil in their national carriers. Thus, these cargo reservation laws are rapidly becoming an accepted part of the maritime policies, even of many developed countries like Australia, New Zealand and so on.

The cargo reservation can act as the starting point for the establishment of a national fleet for Kenya. Cargo sharing is another practical way for Kenya to make some headway in promoting the shipping industry.

The UK Merchant Shipping Act of 1974 enables the UK to take action against measures by other governments harming, or threatening to harm, British shipping or trading interests. Therefore, it may be necessary for the Kenya Government to introduce certain protective legislation for shipping.

It may be fair to comment that, to encourage the promotion of national shipping in Kenya, there is need to form a favourable maritime policy and enact legislation such as financing schemes, cargo allocations, operational subsidies, bilateral arrangements and cargo reservations. The tax incentives and freedom of action in shipping operations may encourage the Kenyan private enterprise to invest in shipping. Thus, any investment in this industry will in turn, prove beneficial for the economic health of Kenya.

## OFFICIAL EQUATES STANDARDS WITH TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 p 57

[Article by N. K. Njugi: "Promoting Exchange"]

[Text] AS we celebrate the World Standard's Day, I would like to congratulate the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) for its efforts and commitment for the last three decades to promote the application of international standards. International standards facilitate the smooth exchange of goods and services and have become a strong weapon in the fight against technical barriers to trade.

For developing countries, the application of international standards in production and marketing has the added advantage of enabling them to determine a greater say in the fixing of prices and ensuring that their goods can compete effectively in terms of quality and price in the international export markets.

The transfer of technology from the developed to the developing countries is proving to be an unattainable goal in the time required because of the enormous costs involved. Standards have proved to be a cheap and easily available source of non-patented technology. In the world today, there are more than 50,000 standard-type documents representing man's achievements in science and technology. The only price to be paid is the cost of the documents and adaptation to suit each user's needs.

At the local level, adherence to acceptable standards means better quality at a price the consumer can afford.

It means self-reliance because adoption of standards to suit our needs,

requires innovation and better utilisation of our raw materials.

The Kenya Bureau of Standards is working in co-operation with industry, consumers and research organisations to ensure that the benefits of standardisation result in greater achievements in our efforts to industrialise. We, at the KBS are particularly interested in encouraging the local industries to formulate their own company standards on raw materials and products, to enable the formulation of national standards to become more meaningful. It is also important for the local industry to know that when Kenya standards are formulated with their assistance, it is legally binding for each manufacturer to comply, in order to ensure an acceptable quality to the consumer. The bureau is working hard to ensure that there are no defaulters and those who do will be prosecuted or have their manufacturing units closed.



## ELECTRICITY MAY BE RATIONED

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 pp 48-49

[Text]

*Short rains necessary  
for adequate supply*

IT all depends on whether the short rains will have set in by the end of this month. If not, the East African Power and Lighting Company (EAPL) will be hard pressed trying to maintain electricity supplies to consumers. But, warns

EAPL chairman, Mr. Julius Gecau, the power company has no intention of rationing electricity. The reassurance was given to a gathering of leading business executives, civil servants and a few pressmen, but it nevertheless left little doubt that the EAPL would probably be forced to ration electricity supplies if the rains do not come on time. For now, Gecau appeared to be more concerned about "unnecessary" wastage which he said arose due to consumers switching on lights and other appliances they did not require. He did not think, for instance, that it was good business sense to keep neon advertising signs lit right through the small hours of the morning when they are unlikely to have any impact.

For about a fortnight, EAPL notices

have been appearing in the press appealing to consumers to conserve electricity by switching off power to appliances they do not immediately need. The notices were apparently giving rise to speculation that EAPL was finding it hard to maintain supplies to consumers and might resort to rationing electricity, speculation which was bound to rekindle the unpleasant memories of the electricity shortages and the ensuing rationing of earlier this year. There was a possibility too, that major consumers especially industrial concerns, might react to the suspected on-coming power shortage by operating extra shifts which would possibly lead to strains in the power distribution network.

EAPL would apparently not be worried by this were not water levels falling at the intakes to the dams on the Seven-Forks scheme. The company is still convinced that in spite of the fall in water levels, generating capacity is still within the required target. At Kamburu, for instance, a recent record of the water intake corresponded to a generating capacity of 11 megawatts rather than the normal capacity of 14 mega watts expected at this time of the year. For the moment, says Gecau, that

should not be alarming, but adds that if the same situation continues, there should be every reason to worry by the first week of November.

A shortfall in the generating capacity of the dams, could be adequately covered by, Gecau feels, switching on the company's diesel-fired generating plants which are all operational with the exception of one undergoing a normal maintenance overhaul. The cost of running the diesel-operated plants, however, is likely to exceed the entire expense of operating all the hydro-electric complexes, power industry sources maintain. Imports from Uganda's Owen Falls Dam are unlikely to be significantly increased beyond the contractual 30 mega watts. Uganda is already supplying a little bit more than the contractual figure at a higher price than the original contract price, but is reportedly not in a position to supply more. Gecau maintains that even with the full supply from Uganda, which is usually needed during the dry spells, power from the Owen Falls complex accounts for only about 12.5 per cent of Kenya's total consumption.

A long-term problem facing EAPL's ability to generate power on the Tana River, presently the major source of hydro-electric power in the country, is the conflict between different interests all competing for the use of Tana River's water. ■



FOREIGN TRAWLERS ARE REPORTEDLY DEPLETING FISH SUPPLY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Foreign trawlers are poaching in Kenya's territorial waters, depleting fish stocks from breeding grounds.

Coast PC Luka Galgale said yesterday foreign trawlers were fishing indiscriminately, taking advantage of inconsistent patrols in Kenya waters.

The PC, who was welcoming the Greek Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Alexander Aron-luli, said Kenya would like help to develop her fishing industry and more patrol boats to curb poaching in her waters.

The ambassador had asked the PC to specify how the Greek Government could assist Kenya.

He had told the PC that his government was considering ways of aiding Kenya.

The PC told the ambassador that Kenya had so far not entered into commercial deep sea fishing on a large scale. Technical expertise and equipment were needed to develop the industry, he added.

He also said help to tap underground water in arid parts of Coast Province was needed to make the area productive through ranching and irrigation.

He told the envoy that Coast Province had a high potential for ranching but that water for the cattle was lacking.

Meanwhile, in South Nyanza District, fishing industry revenue dropped drastically due to lack of capital, outdated fishing methods, low productivity and the lack of a market.

According to the district annual report for 1979, the revenue collected from fishing totalled about 65,000/- with the Kendu Bay and Lwanda/Gembe fishing centres leading. Both realised a total catch of 85,000 kilogrammes assorted fish.

Bad weather conditions with long periods of drought and occasional rough winds also had adverse effects on fishing, said the report.

Fishermen have been assured that the Government is carrying out feasibility studies with a view to rehabilitating and improving the industry. The establishment of the Lake Basin Development Authority will also help improve the industry.

In the report, it was suggested the only way to improve the welfare of the fishermen and their societies was to let co-operative societies purchase fish direct from fishermen and then dispose of it to fishmongers and other middle men. It says this would make tax collection easier.

On the fishermen's loan scheme the report noted that no loan was issued because of several loopholes which made recovery of the previous years loans very tedious.--KNA

CSO: 4420

## FOOD CROPS MUST BE GIVEN PRIORITY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Food Crops Must Be Given Priority"]

[Text] It seems strange that at a time when the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation is sounding a "Global alert" on a possible famine facing nearly 200 million people in Africa and South-East Asia, some of our people are arguing that we need to increase the acreage under cash crops, which, in turn, will lead to fewer acres under food crops. While it is commendable that the Kenya Tea Board chairman, Mr. Mahihu, feels tea is an important cash crop for the country's economy, we hope projected plans to revise tea zones to enable farmers to grow tea at lower altitudes will be turned down unconditionally.

The country needs to grow more food to feed itself, much more so than it needs to earn foreign exchange which, given today's worsening terms of trade, is buying fewer imported goods every year. High as tea prices may be at present, it must be borne in mind that they will not last. And, given the nature of the plant, it cannot be grown quickly enough to capitalise on the periodic glut-shortage cycle. Attempts to expand production when there is a shortage in the world market, and therefore high prices, leads short-sighted countries into the trap of depressing the market even further. Experience in the coffee industry amply demonstrates this.

Spurred on by changing tastes, which now favour tea instead of coffee, tea producers in Africa expect to increase production by about 34 per cent from the 1977 figure of 194,000 to 260,000 tonnes by 1986. Kenya alone expects to produce 120,000 tonnes by that date. If the increase results from more efficient production methods, it can be defended. But it is indefensible because it will stem from an increase in the land under tea cultivation, mainly among smallholders. Yet it is this group of people which is first hit by any food shortage for it has little money to buy and store surplus foods and relies heavily on the Government's storage facilities.

The future awaiting tea growers who heard stories of fortunes to be made by covering all their land with this one cash crop is already a nightmare

from which some single-crop farmers are struggling to awaken. Although coffee farmers are already caught in this trap, the latest victims are in sugar-growing areas. Planting sugar-cane on every available piece of land has turned these areas--which were at one time net "exporters" of maize and other foods--into "importers" who depend on other areas to feed them. This has adversely affected the whole country's ability to feed itself, as was demonstrated this year when a minor drought led to serious food shortages.

What is more worrying is that no lesson seems to have been learned. It will come as no surprise, therefore, if farmers are encouraged to take advantage of the predicted global sugar shortage which is expected to provide spectacular windfall gains for some sugar exporters. The expected sugar hikes will price the commodity out of the reach of some of the world's poorer importing countries and some consumers in these and even rich countries which will then reduce the consumption of tea and coffee. We hope this lesson will be learned before farmers are advised to sacrifice food crops at the altar of elusive foreign exchange earners.

The simple truth, and it must be faced, is that even if the prices of these commodities were to continue to rise, with a consequent rise in foreign exchange earnings, there will be no food to buy from the world markets. This is due to several factors. First, there was a devastating drought recently in the United States, which provides most of the grains traded on the international market. This will mean that America will also have little grain to give to the poor, starving millions in Africa and elsewhere. Second, the Soviet Union also expects another bad harvest which will lead to its cornering the grains market at the expense of the poor countries. The continuing regional wars in the Gulf region, the Horn of Africa, South-East Asia--the list is endless--also compound regional droughts in such areas as the Sahel.

It is our considered opinion that, important as the expansion of our exports--mainly agricultural--is, it must result from more efficient usage of the land under cultivation. This will ensure that we export more while we regain our ability to feed ourselves.

## INADEQUATE TRANSPORT CAUSES CEMENT BACKLOG

Nairobi THE WEEKLY REVIEW in English 17 Oct 80 p 47

[Excerpt]

TOO much cement lying around is no good for anybody's health, including that of the Bamburi Portland Cement Company. The Bamburi company was until Wednesday afternoon apparently in danger of getting choked by its own stockpile of cement. The managing director of Bamburi Portland Cement, Mr J L Roberts, had on Monday said that the Bamburi cement factory may even close if cement stocks on that day amounting to more than 100 000 tons continued to pile up uncollected. Roberts had on that occasion, as on several other occasions in the past, laid the blame on Kenya Railways which he said was not sending enough wagons to [words illegible].

According to Roberts, the factory was making more cement than they could sell, and that storage space at the factory and at the English Point loading facility and the Mbaraki packing plant was becoming critically congested such that the factory would have to close down for sheer lack of space to store additional output.

The factory may probably not close down following an agreement reached between Bamburi Portland Cement Company and Kenya Railways on Wednesday afternoon, after a day long meeting presided over by the permanent secretary in the ministry of commerce Mr J G Shamala. The outcome of the meeting, attended by, among others, Roberts of Bamburi Cement, Mr Solomon Karanja, managing director of East African Portland

Cement Company, and Mr B Waweru, chief traffic manager of Kenya Railways, was a promise by Kenya Railways to provide 60 wagons per day starting from Thursday 16 October 1980, to Bamburi Cement for the purpose of hauling the cement to Nairobi and other parts of the country.

Agreement had been expected to be reached in the morning and a press conference had been scheduled to take place in Mr Eliud Mwanunga, the minister of commerce's office, at 11 30 in the morning, but apparently the parties seemed to have had a hard time reaching agreement. It took more than an hour for the parties who had resumed their talks at 2 p.m. to iron out their differences. Making the announcement of the agreement soon after the meeting, Shamala went to considerable length to avoid laying blame on any of the parties. Instead, he exonerated Kenya Railways by saying that their reported failure to send enough wagons to Bamburi was a result of heavy demands made on the railways in the transportation of imported foodstuffs and fertilisers. Waweru's explanation did not differ from that of Shamala.

Kenya Railways is reported to have been sending 40 wagons daily to collect cement from Bamburi. At this rate, not more than 20 000 tons of cement could be transported per month. Consequently, a backlog of about 12 000 tons has been piling up every month at

Bamburi which produces 32 000 tons of cement out of Kenya's monthly consumption of 62 000 tons. The remaining 30 000 tons is supplied by the East African Portland Cement Company based at Athi River. According to Karanja of the Athi River based company, East African Portland has not suffered from the problems which have hit Bamburi mainly due to its closeness to Nairobi enabling consumers to collect cement directly from the company's premises.

With a new allocation of 60 wagons per day, both Kenya Railways and Bamburi Portland Cement Company expect to see the dispatches from Bamburi rise to 36 000 tons per month until the backlog is cleared. After that, the traffic should revert to Bamburi's normal sales level of 32 000 tons.

Shamala estimated that within a week, the increased railings of cement from Bamburi should ensure, in the absence of hoarding and smuggling, that all parts of the country will be having their fair share of cement.



## BRIEFS

TEA EXPORTS--Kenya expects to export about Sh. 180 million worth of tea this year. The forecast was made by the chairman of the Kenya Tea Board, Mr. Eliud Mahihu, in Mombasa after attending a tea auction yesterday. The auction, conducted every Monday, was attended by buyers from various parts of the country. The highest bid was at 20/20 per kilo for the best tea produced by Mungania Tea Factory, Embu. Mr. Mahihu, however, said Kenyan tea farmers were currently operating at a loss because the tea consumed in the country was greatly subsidised by farmers. "We would like the farmers to operate at a higher level of profit margin to make them bring more land under tea cultivation. "This will be important, especially when one takes into account the role played by tea in the country's economy," Mr. Mahihu added, noting that his board was presently engaged in studying the industry with a view to making recommendations to the Ministry of Agriculture. Mr. Mahihu also called for the revision of the present tea zone so farmers could grow the plant at lower altitudes. He said the revision would bring several thousand acres of land under tea cultivation. Mr. Mahihu estimated that more than one million people were engaged in the tea industry. This, he noted, posed a great challenge to the board in improving the lot of those engaged in the industry. Responding to a question, Mr. Mahihu stressed the need by Kenyan tea growers to improve the quality of their tea which, he said, has earned high reputation in international tea markets. "We must constantly keep watch on the quality of our tea to be able to maintain our traditional market in the Western world and also to capture new markets in Africa and the Middle East," Mr. Mahihu said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Oct 80 p 9]

TEA INDUSTRY UNION--A new trade union to cater for the tea industry has been formed at Kericho. It is called the Kenya Tea Plantation Workers' Union. Acting secretary-general Mark Amos Ochieng told the NATION in Kisumu that the union had already enrolled 5,000 members in Kericho and Nandi districts. The union is a breakaway group of the Kenya Agricultural Plantation Workers' Union, Mr. Ochieng said; it has already been registered by the Registrar of Societies. Mr. Ochieng said the agricultural union had failed to cope with the expanded population in the tea industry, which had doubled since independence. Claiming that the split was warranted, he said the new body was an automatic affiliate of Cotu and had pledged its support to the Government and complete loyalty to President Moi. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Oct 80 p 13]

## MADAGASCAR

### VISIT OF IRAQI ECONOMIC MISSION REPORTED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 30 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] An Iraqi economic delegation led by Mr Rafik Jamil Abid, advisor to the Iraqi minister of commerce, has been in our country since Saturday. The delegation's mission is to strengthen the economic cooperation ties which unite the two countries and, consequently, try to find with the appropriate Malagasy officials the means to improve further the cooperation between RDM [Democratic Republic of Malagasy] and Iraq within the framework of the socioeconomic agreement signed in Baghdad 2 years ago.

Upon his arrival at Ivato, the head of the delegation announced that this visit should have been made beforehand, but the situation prevailing in the Gulf had prevented it. But, better late than never, the Iraqi delegation will hold working sessions with Malagasy officials to define as much as possible the problems of trade exchanges and look at other possibilities for improving Malagasy-Iraqi cooperation.

By the way, we must recall that President Didier Ratsiraka had already met with his Iraqi counterpart in Baghdad and that after that official visit an economic agreement was concluded in the Iraqi capital.

Even though Iraqi-Malagasy cooperation is quite recent, it nevertheless represents advantages which will reinforce and activate the fraternal bonds that unite the two countries, all the more so because the likeness of views between Antananarivo and Baghdad seems effective since they both belong to the large Nonaligned and Progressive family.

The Iraqi mission will also take a close look with Malagasy commerce officials at Malagasy products which can be imported in Iraq and vice-versa, with the aim of activating our economic relations. On this occasion, possible problems of the commercial and economic exchanges will also be examined in order to find adequate solutions.

9341

CSO: 4400

## MADAGASCAR

### UNDP ECONOMIC AID AGREEMENT SIGNED

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 7 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Last week's national economic event took place in the capital of Boina. It was in fact at Mahajanga where the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] and the UNDP signed agreements concerning feasibility studies of the Haut-Mangoro forestry industrial complex, the development of maritime fishing and, finally, an operation financed by resources from FAO's Technical Cooperation Program concerning an educational program in the field of production of select seeds for the following main crops: rice, peanuts and corn.

Planning the most reasonable technical, financial and economic utilisation of the industrial planting at Mangoro (started in 1968 and planned to encompass 110,000 hectares, of which 60,000 hectares have already been planted at this date), the Malagasy Government has requested the UNDP to finance the feasibility study of a project for the industrial forestry development of said forestry resources. The industry to be developed shall insure the continuity of on-going forest planting operations, guarantee a maximum of jobs in the rural area for workers of current projects and create several thousand new jobs. The complex will be oriented toward meeting local demand for manufactured products, but above all to the production of export products. This will permit Madagascar to achieve significant gains in foreign currency.

The objective of this project is to carry out a complete feasibility study according to recommendations prepared following government discussions with representatives of the UNDP, the World Bank and FAO.

#### Definitive Decision

These studies will be undertaken by a firm of consultant engineers experienced in the field which will be called upon to use local capabilities and subcontract certain jobs to national companies and businesses. In addition, national specialists and engineers will be named to participate in the study with the consulting firm in the field as well as at the central office. The results of this research will be the basis for a definitive decision on the part of the Malagasy Government and potential financing sources for the creation of the proposed industrial complex as to the type of development of the chosen industry.

The study will last 16 months (1980-82). The UNDP will contribute \$900,000 (187 million Malagasy francs), and the Malagasy Government 10 million Malagasy

france. The FAO will be in charge of the operation, while the MDRRA [Ministry of Rural Development and Agrarian Reform] will be the government's cooperating organization.

By the President's Request.

As for the feasibility study of the development of maritime fishing industries, it is one of six projects for which President Ratsiraka has requested, financing to Mr Doo Kingue, UNDP Assistant Administrator and Regional Director for Africa. This study will update and synthesize all the existing papers in the field, as well as reactualize them with the aim, on the one hand, of elaborating a guiding plan that defines a coherent development program for craft and industrial maritime fishing, and on the other hand, of emphasizing the proposal of concrete actions for the revitalization of industrial tuna fishing. This study will cover technical, social and economic aspects of the development of maritime fishing industries. Three high-level consultants from FAO are now ready to take part in this study, starting in November.

The UNDP contribution which amounts to \$150,000 will consist mainly of providing export services and education scholarships. The project is expected to get underway during the month of October 1980.

#### Select Seeds

The other project is an operation financed by resources from FAO's Cooperation Program. This document has already been signed by the FAO director general. It is an action preliminary to another important project which will try to implement a program of personnel education in the field of production of select seeds in the following main crops; rice, peanuts and corn.

This preliminary action will have to do with the education of national personnel, which will be called upon to participate in the broad implementation program to be partly financed by the UNDP and for which FAO sent last month one of its most experienced officials in the matter.

These are the three agreements signed last Friday at Mahajanga by Minister Simon Pierre and UNDP interim resident representative, Mr Boulares, before many members of the revolutionary government including CSR [Supreme Revolutionary Council] Jean de Dieu Randriantany, the president of the Supreme Constitutional Court, Mr Tilahy Robert and the Presiconex of Paritany, [chairman of the executive committee] Mr Rajaofera. These are the fruits of an international cooperation which results from the opening up of Malagasy diplomacy in all directions.

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CSO: 4400

## MADAGASCAR

### BRIEFS

SOVIETS DECORATE ANDRIAMANJATO--According to reports from Moscow, during a recent Soviet-Malagasy Friendship ceremony in the Kremlin, in the presence of committees from the USSR Communist Party and the Soviet government, the medal of "the Order of Friendship of the Peoples" was bestowed upon Mr Richard Andriamanjato Mahitsison, Supreme Counsellor of the revolution and National President of the AKFM-KDRSM [Congress Party for Malagasy Independence-Democratic Committee To Support the Malagasy Social Revolution], a revolutionary organization which forms part of the "National Front for the Defense of the Revolution." Let us recall that it was President Leonid Brezhnev who, in the name of the Presidium of the Soviet Supreme, signed the decree bestowing on Mr Andriamanjato this distinction of honor for his "numerous activities in favor of friendship and understanding among peoples" contributing to strengthening peace in the world. In addition to the Soviet leaders, representatives of the "USSR-Madagascar Friendship Association," of the Orthodox Church, the RDM [Democratic Republic of Madagascar] ambassador to Moscow, His Excellency Mr Frederic Randriamamonjy and other personalities honored with their presence this Malagasy-Soviet evening, marked by a splendid reception in honor of the new member and the friendship between the Soviet and Malagasy peoples. [Text] [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 1 Oct 80 pp 1, 2] 9341

CSO: 4400



## PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH TO UN ASSEMBLY REPORTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

**PRIME MINISTER.** Prince Mabandla has restated in the United Nations General Assembly Swaziland's unswerving commitment to the principle of non-racial democracy, non-alignment and complete respect for human dignity.

Prince Mabandla said it was in this context that Swaziland felt deeply concerned about the deplorable persistence of inhuman practices of racial injustice in southern Africa which he stated were still based purely upon the grounds of colour.

Swaziland, he said, regarded it to be a great pity that the people of Namibia were still being denied their birthright to self-determination, independence and full national sovereignty by frivolous wrangles that derive mainly from considerations of sheer political expediency.

He said this country regarded the present stalemate as an act of gross inhumanity and outright callousness to the Namibian people.

"We therefore appeal most earnestly to the parties concerned to put the interest and welfare of the Namibian people above any other consideration and to facilitate the implementation of security council resolution 435," said the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister also reiterated Swaziland's support for the people of the Western Sahara.

Swaziland, he said, believed that the forceful annexation of the Western Saharan land against their will constituted a flagrant violation of the noble principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter.

Prince Mabandla also told the General Assembly that Swaziland deeply abhors any act of violent seizure of diplomatic personnel under so-called circumstances whatsoever.

"For we believe adequate provisions exist under the Vienna Convention for dealing with diplomats who are guilty of abusing their diplomatic privileges."

On the present economic situation, he made it clear that the worsening crisis through which international relations and the world economy were currently passing, presented considerable dangers for the world community.

"My delegation believes that the yawning economic gap which separates rich and poor countries has not been sufficiently recognised as the major factor in the present crisis," he said.

He also expressed concern at the present unemployment situation in the developing countries which he said was fast approaching crisis proportions with threatening consequences to the socio-political stability of these young countries.

The Prime Minister also expressed concern at the widening gap between the price of commodity exports from developing countries and stated that the cost of imported manufactured goods has been the main factor in the worsening balance of trade deficits being experienced today by a growing number of Third World countries.

He also stated that the international community as a whole, regardless of domestic political and economic systems, should fully contribute to the global efforts of restructuring the existing world economic order.

He felt what was needed now was not an analysis of the past misdeeds of colonialism and other forms of exploitation but a forward-looking programme of concerted action to avert the real dangers of a large scale famine engulfing growing numbers of the people of the Third World countries.

Referring to the third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, he said if one was compelled to identify one of the most important features of the future convention for Swaziland it would be the articles relating to the right of access to and from sea and freedom of transit for landlocked states.

Prince Mabandla returned home on Friday.



## SWAZILAND

### FINANCIAL FIGURES ON ASSETS, DEPOSITS GIVEN

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Oct 80 pp 5, 9

[Text] Swaziland's net foreign assets increased by E3.9 million to E129.2 million during the month which is E18.2 million higher than last year.

The increase is largely due to the seasonal increase in export receipts, mainly from sugar--being sufficient to more than offset the payments for imports, together with some funds from the EEC.

Government deposits with banks decreased by E3.2 million during August, to a level E21.8 million higher than a year ago. Bank lending to the private sector decreased by E4.2 million. Although there was a marginal rise in agricultural lending towards forestry, repayment by the sugar industry is expected to reduce total lending to this sector because of the seasonal increase in export earnings.

Banks' cash and deposits with the Central Bank of Swaziland increased by E14 million due to the net inflow of funds into Swaziland. Banks borrowing from the Central Bank decreased from E4.5 million at the end of July to E3 million at the end of August.

Money supply increased significantly by E4.3 million during the month under review, a 21.8 percent rise in 12 months ending August 1980. This percentage increase in money supply is bound to increase inflationary pressures.

During August, Time Deposits decreased by E2.7 million, reaching E62.3 million. Savings deposits increased marginally during the month, at E20.3 million they are E3.1 million higher than a year ago.

During August, bank loans and advances fell by E4.2 million whereas deposits rose by E3.5 million and these movements in part were reflected in a E14.1 million increase in liquidity.

Having mentioned above that export receipts are higher at this time of the year, it is not surprising that liquidity should rise in August. However, we can expect liquidity to fall in September due to a rise in loans and advances which we expect to be greater than the rise in deposits and will result in a squeeze on liquidity.

Given that 1980 has been so far a good year, we can expect further demands for loans and advances to further reduce liquidity in the coming months.

## DETAILS OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, EMPLOYMENT ACTS REVIEWED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 17 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Pat Nxumalo]

[Text] **THE INDUSTRIAL Relations Act and the Employment Act both signed by King Sobhuza II at the end of last month have been fully described in the latest government gazette.**

The two Acts, said to be the most important pieces of labour legislations since independence, were passed by Parliament earlier this year and will come into force on dates to be appointed by the Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Ben Ntshandze in his capacity as Minister for Labour.

Among the highlights of the industrial Act is the establishment of the Industrial Court, the first in the Kingdom, the Employee, Staff and Employer Organisations, Federations and International Organisations; the Negotiating Machinery; Works Councils, Collective Agreements; Disputes Procedures; Freedom of Association and the Right to Organise.

The Industrial Court will have a President who will be a judge of the High Court and will be appointed in the same manner as a judge of the High Court. He will in turn appoint two members who will be known as nominated members.

One nominated member will be chosen by the President in consultation with the Labour Commissioner from a panel of six names nominated by the Federa-

tion of Swaziland Employers and one from a panel of six names nominated by industry unions or staff association.

On the establishment of works councils, the Act makes it clear that in every undertaking employing 25 or more people, excluding casual employees, a works council will be established by the employer within six months of the Act coming into force.

It is declared in the Act that every employee or employer may take part in the formation of an organisation or federation, in the case of employees, and association or federation in the case of employers.

Both employers and employees may become members of any such organisation or federation and to take part in their lawful activities.

No employer will be allowed to discriminate against an employee because of his exercise or anticipated exercise of any right conferred by this Act, or because of his participation in any capacity in a proceeding under the Act.

If an employee who has been lawfully on strike, or who has been locked out by his employer, presents himself for work not more than one day after the end of the strike or lockout, the employer will reinstate that employee in the same post he held immediately before the strike.

It will be lawful for an employee or employers to refuse to do any work normally done by an employee or employees who are lawfully on strike, provided that such refusal will not endanger the safety of persons or property.

Every employer will allow reasonable time for internal consultation with members of the organisation, provided that permission to be excused from normal duties has been obtained.

No organisation or federation or anyone acting on its behalf will engage in any activity or publicly advocate any course of action designed to bring about the overthrow of the government or violent resistance to it or designed to bring about acts of violence.

All peaceful picketing by persons involved directly in the dispute giving rise to the picketing will be lawful except if it is intended to lead to or support an unlawful strike.

The Trade Unions and Employers Organisations Act of 1966 and the Industrial Conciliation and Settlement Act of 1963 have been repealed.

## KAUNDA LAUNCHES 'HUMANISM WEEK,' BACKS SELF-RELIANCE PROJECTS

### Joint Effort Required

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

**PRESIDENT Kaunda has called on Party leaders at all levels to stimulate and mobilise the masses into self-reliance projects.**

"The function of leaders is to remove obstacles from the way of people seeking to work for their life. The function of leaders is not to raise obstacles and create problems like people seeking to work for themselves and society," he said.

In a statement of encouragement on Humanism Week which starts today released in Lusaka yesterday, Dr Kaunda said Party leaders and those holding positions of service to the people must translate the Party's policies correctly to help every citizen improve his living conditions.

The Party, he said, had an obligation to encourage and guide the people in urban and rural areas to revolutionise their modes of production and styles of living.

"The lima programme is one such effort aimed at stimulating and accelerating production on the land and to make agriculture the major base of our efforts," Dr Kaunda said.

To achieve that goal, he noted, farmers needed to work hard and their efforts supplemented by an "equally stable, efficient and hard-working population" that would process the products for local consumption.

The joint effort of the people would reduce their dependence on imports and release substantial amounts of foreign exchange for further investments in many fields of work.

"Our people will, by their own efforts, improve their situation because new investments will reduce unemployment and idleness which leads to lawlessness and decay of society," the President said.

Dr Kaunda said although Zambians had built a material base of their life, they had much more to do to improve their lives within the socialist policies and programmes they had laid out for themselves.

Meanwhile, Zana reports that Prime Minister Mr Daniel Leulu and Mrs Betty Kaunda yesterday called on Malawian President Dr Kamuzu Banda at Sanjika palace.

Welcoming the visitors, Dr Banda said African boundaries were artificial and that he did not recognise them because they were not created by God or by Africans.

The people of Malawi and their neighbours were one despite the colonial-inherited boundaries that separate them politically, he said.

## Ward Work Programme

LUSAKA TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

**LUSAKA** Urban governor, Mr Bill Chanda, has released a programme of work to be done by wards in Lusaka during Humanism Week which starts today.

Each of the wards is to be assisted by companies in the capital, the governor said.

He appealed to companies and workers with queries to contact him.

And ZANA reports that more than sixty workers from the Cooperative College and others from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development and the department of marketing and cooperatives in Lusaka spent most of yesterday morning working on projects earmarked for Humanism Week which officially starts today.

The workers who included the cooperative college deputy principal Mr Folke Albinson and the teaching staff were assigned in groups to work on clearing the football ground, play-ground in the college residential area while others worked on the construction of the bus shelter near Bauleni township.

Chief projects coordinator Mr Zacharia Chitundu expressed satisfaction at the enthusiasm shown by the

college and the ministry workers.

The college decided to start working on the projects yesterday instead of today to ensure a full turn-out of workers most of whom would not have managed to turn-up because of transport and other personal commitments.

On projects that might not be completed by October 23, Mr Chitundu said the college staff and other workers would be mobilised to continue working on any unfinished projects on a weekly basis to ensure their completion.

Eight projects will be undertaken during this year's Humanism Week in Kafue, a spokesman in the office of the governor said yesterday.

### Self-help

The spokesman said four of the projects would involve the completion of classrooms at four primary schools which were all constructed on self-help basis.

He said workers from Kafue Textiles of Zambia will work at Shikowe and Nakatete primary schools

while Kafue Estate Limited employees would work at Muchoto school and Kafue council employees would be at Chikupi school, more than 30 km west of Lusaka.

The Humanism Week committee has allocated the construction of a bus shelter at the Kafue roundabout to Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia.

Meanwhile, Kitwe will embark on improving roads to production units and build a bus shelter during the Week, governor Mr Joseph Musonda said yesterday.

He said companies which had been requested to carry out the projects were responding well.

Mr Musonda said he regarded the projects as important.

All Humanism Week activities in Mufutira will begin on Monday because of the rally which will be addressed by Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Shadrack Soko today.

Governor Mr Addon Chilemba appealed to the people to support the Week.

Mr Chilemba said the Week was supposed to start today but it was not possible because of the importance attached to the rally.

He urged residents to attend the meeting.

## POLITICAL 'NITPICKING' THREATENS NATIONAL UNITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

WHERE is the nation heading to? A dangerous disease is sapping at the core of the nation. It is the political nit-picking of small worms which turn into ugly maggots.

That malady is particularly rife now in the leadership of the nation's trade unions. The name of the game is to be very vocal in criticising and render worthless legitimate Party policies.

The current vengeful and acrimonious outbursts from the labour movement over decentralisation are ugly symptoms of that disease. Yet decentralisation, as a party policy, was accepted as far back as 1972.

The disease is made chronic by the apparent lack of immediate rebuttals from the Party's top leadership. It has sinned by silence when it should have spoken out or defended its policies vehemently. There lies its weakness.

Hence the go-slows, the numerous ultimatums, the wildcat strikes, the warnings of a nation-wide strike, and now the violations of individual rights by a union in barring its members from seeking political office in ward elections.

All the while only the Press has been left to do all the fighting in defending the Party. The big guns have conspicuously been very silent.

Even the toy-pistoled Press is denied the right ammunition and is instead threatened with destruction through the fulminations of the likes of Mr Joshua Mumpa-nshya.

How then can it carry out its rightful function as the nation's first line of defence as suggested by Mr Edward Lubinda in his speech in Lusaka yesterday? It is a thankless job.

In keeping with Zambia's noble participatory democracy, the Press should actually be treated as a conveyor belt for public information and criticism and not as an apologia.

It is one of Zambia's recurring tragedies that when irresponsible statements are made, say, by petty trade unionists, or by misguided politicians, no one with real authority, from the Party and its Government, stands up to refute them at once.

When left unchallenged such statements appear correct. The nation needs the re-assurances on such matters from the powerful voices of the Party Secretary-General and the Prime Minister.

It should not always be left to the Luminas, the Kamalondos, the Litanas or indeed the defenceless Press to fight all the battles. Neither should everything be left to the good old KK.

The Party and its Government has a duty to protect the interests of the majority and not succumb, through silence, to some irresponsible and illegal behaviour of a tiny vocal minority.

CSO: 4420



# REPORTAGE ON PARTY ELECTIONS

## Mufulira Candidates

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

IN Mufulira 164 candidates were returned unopposed during nominations for the forthcoming ward elections.

Governor Mr Addon Chilembo said only 30 posts would be contested while six others were vacant because prospective contesters filed their nominations late.

Mr Chilembo urged people to turn up in large numbers on Tuesday to "elect candidates of their own choice".

Referring to a complaint by one of the vetoed candidate Mr Wilbroad Musonda, Mr Chilembo, who is chairman of the Mufulira district political committee, said the committee's decision was based on Party regulations.

He said the committee had nothing against Mr Musonda as he was a Party member.

The governor advised him to cooperate with Party officials and work hard in

future.

He said Mr Musonda should have approached him so that the facts could have been given to him instead of rushing to the Press.

Meanwhile, candidates aspiring for the post of ward chairman in the forth coming Party elections are free to stand in any ward not necessarily where they reside, Livingstone regional secretary, Mr Mpepo Chisanga said.

But from the post of vice-chairman candidates are required to be from the ward they live, Mr Chisanga said.

This came to light after it was learnt that some people living in the Livingstone Urban area were contesting for chairmanship in rural areas, while others within the town were contesting in wards other than where they lived. — Times Reporter Zana.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

## **THE Mineworkers Union of Zambia has ordered officials who have stood for ward elections in the proposed decentralisation system of local government to withdraw today.**

This was announced in Kitwe yesterday by MUZ deputy general secretary Mr Anderson Chungu.

The elections will take place today.

"We have discovered that there are some MUZ branch and headquarters officials who have lodged their nominations for elections in the decentralised system of local government. We order them to withdraw now or resign from the MUZ leadership," he said.

Since the union was against the system, it was unwise for its leaders to participate in what they opposed.

"Those who don't withdraw or can't resign will be sacked. They cannot have it both ways," Mr Chungu said.

He said MUZ fully supported the Zambia Congress of Trade Union's stand on the new system.

In Lusaka, Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Bob Litana, described the union's move as "unfortunate".

He said he was surprised that MUZ should "turn around and condemn a system which they helped to build".

This was because the union was composed of Party members who were also members of the National Council and who participated in the discussions which led to the formulation of the proposed system.

"It therefore surprises me in that they (MUZ) should turn round and condemn the system which they helped to build," he said.

Mr Litana added that the union was victimising its members who had filed in their nominations by forcing them to withdraw from the race.

Since he did not know the motive behind the union's statement, he could not comment further, and referred further inquiries to the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Joshua Lumina who declined to comment saying:

"I have not heard anything about this."

At the bi-annual conference in Livingstone, MUZ delegates warned against introducing the system saying that it would bring chaos.

Recently, the ZCTU submitted a petition to the Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona, to shelve the new local government decentralisation.

The supreme council of the National Union of Postal and Telecommunications Workers (NUPTW) has also rejected this.

Meanwhile, secretary for the publicity and elections committee Mr George Phiri said branch officials elected last month would form the electoral college for today's elections.

Voters will elect a ward chairman and seven committee members. Eight women and eight youth ward committee members will vote.

Mr Phiri appealed to non-branch officials not to turn up at polling stations because they would not be allowed to vote.

Polling stations open at 08.00 hours and close at 16.00

hours. The elections would be held throughout the country except in a few areas, Mr Phiri said.

He reminded voters to carry Party membership and national registration cards.

Director of elections Mr Tobias Mbewe said nominations in Chadiza district and Kabulonga Ward Three in Lusaka had been nullified.

Mr Mbewe said nominations in Chadiza had been nullified because many people misunderstood the vetting of candidates and those in Kabulonga were irregularly conducted.

Mr Mbewe who is in the Eastern Province to check on the progress on the elections said in Chipata that the electoral commission would set new dates for fresh elections in the two areas.

● All is set for the 16th independence day celebrations which officially start on Thursday with President Kaunda addressing the nation on both radio and television.

On the same day the President would open the inter-city bus terminal.

According to the programme, Dr Kaunda will on Friday lay a wreath at the Freedom Statue, along Independence Avenue followed by an investiture ceremony at State House.

The army band will perform a retreat at Independence Stadium in the evening.

Other highlights of the celebrations will be the official opening of the independence arts festival by the Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo on Thursday at Kulima Tower.

## Treated

Residents in Mandevu, Kaunda Square, Mutendere, Kanyama, Chawama and other townships will be treated to film shows by Zambia Information Services on the independence eve.

In Ndola there will be a re-dedication service on Friday at the Independence Monument, a march past and an address by Copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko.

And in Kasama, member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi, will take the salute before the march past.

Eastern Province will have independence day speeches, cultural dances and gymnastics, while North-Western, Western, Southern and Central provinces will have similar activities with film shows.

## Trouble at Lusaka Stations

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

**TROUBLE** nearly flared up at some polling stations in Lusaka yesterday during the Party ward elections when some Youth and Women's League branch officials were turned away as they tried to cast their votes.

But tempers were cooled when Lusaka Urban district secretary Mr Sitali Chababa intervened.

Earlier, returning officers had turned away the officials as they tried to vote.

The Party militants almost manhandled the officials. They later marched to Mr Chababa's office to protest against the officials' action and demanded to know why they were not allowed to vote.

Mr Chababa said the branch officials rushed to the polling stations at Kamwala, Muchinga and Munkolo wards 25, 14 and 21 respectively after listening to a radio announcement that Party branch officials should cast their votes.

But after Mr Chababa explained the situation, the Party militants were satisfied and returned to their respective areas.

Apart from this incident, Mr Chababa said, voting in most parts of Lusaka was conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner.

Most of the results were in by late last night with no major shocks in the capital, but in Livingstone, mayor, Mr Muchimba Sichala was among candidates defeated in the elections.

## Polled

Mr Sichala polled five votes against his rival, Mr Richard Sekeleti Likando's 22 votes for the post of secretary in Freedom ward.

Another councillor, Mr Log Chindambwi, lost in the Libuyu ward, where he polled only one vote as against 17 votes polled by Mr David Mwafuluka for the post of chairman.

Meanwhile, Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General, Mr Gibson Chigaga, has appealed for a quick solution to the problem regarding the Mineworkers Union of Zambia's views over the elections.

Mr Chigaga said one would like to see a matter of this nature solved as soon as possible to stop it from worsening.

It appeared that there was a serious political implication in the situation because he could not see how the union, which was part of the Party, could criticise a system it helped in formulating, the minister said.

On what legality the union based its action regarding a warning to its officials who had filed their nominations to withdraw or resign from MUZ, Mr Chigaga said this was a matter which purely depended on the union's constitution.

In Kitwe, MUZ deputy general secretary, Mr Anderson Chungu said his union would have nothing to do with Labour and Social Services Minister, Mr Joshua Lumina, regarding the sacking of MUZ officials who stood for the ward elections in the proposed decentralisation system in defiance of a union order not to contest.

He was reacting to chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee, Mr Bob Litana's comment yesterday which referred all inquiries on the matter to the Minister of Labour and Social Services.

Mr Litana said he was surprised that MUZ should turn around and condemn a system it helped to build. He said MUZ was victimising members who had filed in their nominations by forcing them to withdraw.

But Mr Chungu said the miners had rejected the new system. "They even threw stones at the commissioners who were appointed to look into the possibility of introducing the system in 1975 when they came to Kitwe," he said.

"Our order still stands. Anybody who has ignored it will be fired from leadership," Mr Chungu warned.

He added: "At this point in time we don't need the Minister of Labour and Social Services to intervene. As far as this issue is concerned, he is irrelevant. We don't know who he is."

The MUZ general secretary said Mr Litana forgot easily. "He knows very well that the issue of decentralisation was not debated at Mulungushi."

Mr Chungu said the union would go round to see which officials had taken part in the elections.

"To us, it does not matter whether anybody has lost the election or not. He will still be fired from leadership. Win or lose is not what we are concerned with, but participation in the race."

He said the bi-annual conference held in Livingstone last week was a high body of the union and all resolutions passed at that meeting were binding.

In Ndola, acting Zambia Electricity Workers Union general secretary, Mr Brown Zulu ordered his officials to boycott the elections.

He said his union had decided on the move because the Party and its Government has managed to come out with contradictory statements regarding the local government administration Bill announcing the local government elections while going ahead with the Party elections.

## Turnout 'Extremely High'

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

**MINEWORKERS' Union of Zambia (MUZ) officials, who had filed nominations for ward elections, yesterday contested the polls in defiance of the union's threat to sack them if they did not boycott them.**

The turnout of voters for the crucial elections, which are to usher in the new decentralised Local Government system, was described as "extremely high" by Party officials in most parts of the country.

Chairman of the Electoral Commission, Mr Edward Shamwana, told a Press conference at Kitwe's Edinburgh Hotel, that he was satisfied with the manner in which the elections had been conducted and reported no serious complaints.

In Luanshya, the governor, Mr Grant Ng'ombe told the Mail that despite the MUZ threat on the eve of the elections, all miners who had indicated their willingness to contest various posts, did not withdraw their candidature.

"I have visited the polling stations myself and all workers employed by the mines, who filed in their nominations are still in the race," he said.

Only one candidate withdrew from the polls in Mufulira, and according to Copperbelt provincial political secretary, Mr. Louis Sikumba, the candidate, who pulled out was competing for the post with two others and he was the weaker of the three.

Mr. Ng'ombe, disclosed that in fact some of the miners, who were contesting the polls had gone through unopposed. Those who have opposition in their respective wards are still in the race. "No single miner has withdrawn from the elections despite the threats by MU Z," Mr. Ng'ombe said.

Commenting on the elections in general, the governor said that nearly all voters had turned out to cast their votes.

"I can even rightly say that the turn out was close to 100 per cent," he said.

Ndola Urban district secretary, Mr. Bedford Kang'ombe also said that the turn out was almost 100 per cent in all of Ndola's 25 wards.

"Nearly all voters braved heavy rain to cast their vote, the district secretary said.

He added that in fact, some wards in the districts had to approach his office to collect more ballot papers as the demand was high.

In Ndola Rural, the district secretary Mr. Laumon Shanduka said that the turn out of voters was good.

"Though I did not visit all stations in the district, but from what I have seen from a few polling stations nearby, the turn out has been excellent and close to 100 per cent.

He said that seven chairmen out of the 29 people who were contesting, were returned unopposed while 18 vice-chairmen in the 20 wards were returned unopposed.

The post of secretary, in the districts returned unopposed, for vice secretaryship, 18 were returned unopposed. Treasurership 19 people went through unopposed while for the post of vice-treasurer, 19 went through unopposed," the district secretary disclosed.

He added that generally, the elections were conducted in a peaceful atmosphere throughout the district.

And 38 Party officials out of 44 who are registered on the voters roll in Ndola's Itawa ward yesterday turned up to cast their votes in the ward elections.

Member of Parliament for Chiwala, Mr. Eno Juma Banda, under which the ward falls praised the Party officials for turning punctually. However, Mr. Banda said that the regional offices in Ndola should quiz all the six Party officials, who had failed to turn up.

"This election is very important and we don't see any reasons why they did not turn up. They must be questioned by the regional offices as soon as the elections are over," Mr. Banda said.

Those elected were Mr. Raban Ngwira, treasurer, Mr. Wilfred Chulembo, secretary and Mr. Nephas Tembo, vice-chairman.

On Monday MUZ acting general secretary, Mr. Anderson Chungu, had said the union would fire any member who contested the elections because it was opposed to the integrated Local Government system.

## UNIP Scores Strategic Gains

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

UNIP has scored strategic gains in section Party elections held a few months ago, according to a Freedom House analysis released yesterday.

And indications are that yesterday's elections will further consolidate the plan by the Party and its Government to hand over power to the people under the proposed decentralised local government system.

The analysis from Freedom House shows that so far 70 per cent of the posts at section level have been filled, compared to only 47 per cent during the 1977 Party section elections.



The indications are that despite the strong opposition from the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions people at grassroots level have now accepted the proposed local government decentralised system.

According to figures released yesterday by Freedom House in some provinces more than 90 per cent of the section posts have been filled. The Freedom House figures show that the highest score comes from Lusapula Province where the main UNIP Party section leadership has filled 94 per cent of available positions.

In the same province 58 per cent of the available women's league posts are now occupied. But the province is weak on the youth league level, having managed to fill only 28 per cent of the positions at stake.

But in terms of mass political mobilisation the Copperbelt comes out weakest with only 62 per cent of the posts filled in the main UNIP body, 52 per cent of the women's league and only 27 per cent of the youth league.

The Copperbelt is the power base of the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions, which seeks to block the introduction of the local government decentralisation bill. The ZCTU alleges

that the exercise will be too expensive, an infringement on the civic rights of the individual and the Mine workers Union of Zambia has withdrawn candidates who belong to their trade union.

Freedom House maintains that the new system is crucial in the Party's decision to give political power to the people.

The figures released by the chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Bob Litanga show that the Northern Province is the most consistent area in terms of Party mobilisation.

The Province has filled 77 per cent of the youth league posts, 79 per cent of the women's league and 83 per cent of the main Party. Next is the North-Western Province with 62 per cent of the youth league, 83 per cent of the women's league and 90 per cent of the main body.

Freedom House has expressed satisfaction at the growth of

Party following in the provinces, as this enhances party popularity. The figures released yesterday exclude 30 wards in the Northern, Southern, North-Western and Eastern Provinces and eight wards in Lusaka Urban.

The rest of the figures are with percentages filled in brackets, Southern Province (49) youth league (68), (74) women's league, and 80 main body. Western Province (46) youth league, (68) women's league and 80 per cent main body.

Lusapula Province (54) for youth league, (64) women's league and 74 per cent of the main body.

According to regulations governing the elections issued by the electoral commission yesterday candidates who are aggrieved by the results of the polls will be able to petition to the High Court.

But those vetoed by the Central Committee will have no further recourse for redress, according to the statutory instrument.

## Old Guard Defeated

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

SEVERAL councillors have been defeated in the ward elections, according to results received in Lusaka yesterday from various parts of the country.

Lusaka Urban district secretary, Mr Sitalim Chabara, said that out of about 14 councillors, who took part in the elections in the capital — 13 had been defeated and one survived narrowly by beating his rival by only one vote.

He was referring to Councillor K.S. Kanchava for Chainda Ward, who scooped 13 votes as against 14 votes by his rival, Mr F.M. Zulu.

The successful candidates in Lusaka are Mr Alfred Chapete (Mtendere), Mr D.N. Malupande (Kalingalinga), Mr Bible Mwanza (Kakunkula), Grevazios Tembo (Mulungushi), Mr Edwin Mumba (Roma) and Mr Sekeli Konoso (Munali).

Others are Mr Sichachani Mwaba (Ngwerere), Mr Morrison Banda (Silwizya), Mr Naison Nvonyo (Mpulungu), Mr Konzekani Ngoma (Justin Kahwe), Jackson Njobvu (Chaisa), Mr Felix Chanda (Mchinga), Mr Raymond Handahu (Kapwepwe), Mr Shadreck Nyankundi (Matero), Mr Jackson Sakala (Lima) and Mr Lazarus Phiri (Chibolya).



Mr Chabara said other winners are: Mr A M Banda (Shiwangandu), N Phiri (Kamwala), Mr Jeffrey Milapo (Lilayi), Mr Peter Luipa (Chawama), Mr Jericho Banda (Nkoloma), Mr M M K Chola (Kanyama), Mr Siwahu (Munkolo), Mr G Muiyibela (Libala), Mr A K Muienga (Lubwa), Mr John Nyirongo (Chilenje), Mr Patrick Kalenga (Independence) and Mr Iyover Ridge Tembo (Mwembeshi). Some of these candidates were returned unopposed.

In **Noma**, Copperbelt provincial agricultural officer, Mr David Kanjomo and Football Association of Zambia vice-chairman, Mr Joel Somanje were among the successful candidates. ZANA reports.

Two incumbent councillors, Mr Raphael Chendeyende and Mr Moses Chipoya lost.

In **Kawama** Ward, Mr Somanje obtained 23 votes against his opponent Mrs Sera Muepiwa's 12.

In **Chillabombwe**, township council chairman, Mr Limbani Chazanga Phiri and two of his councillors are among the people who were defeated.

Returning officer, Mr George Mwale, said councillor Phiri who polled 17 votes lost to a fellow councillor, Mr Robert Chulu who had 24 votes in Nakanindi Ward.

Councillor Goodson Malipilo, who is also the regional trustee lost to Mr John Nyonyo in Chitambi Ward. Councillor Malipilo polled 10 votes against his rival's 28.

Another councillor, deputy chairman, Mr Weston Mwamba lost to Mr Allan Phiri in Kalanga Ward by 17 votes to 21.

In **Silwizya** Ward, Mr Adinosi Mwale emerged winner after beating Mr Safeli Chisanga by one vote.

Doubt Daka becomes the new ward chairman of Joseph Mwilwa Ward after beating Alfred Chaka Muienga by 49 votes to 35.

In **Solwezi**, rural council chairman, Mr Eliyuba Munangwa, lost the chairmanship of Sandangombe ward to prominent Solwezi businessman, Mr Remor Kalepa.

Mr Munangwa polled 10 votes to Mr Kalepa's 63. Mr Kalepa has been a councillor since 1965.

Another prominent Solwezi resident to lose the elections was former Tazara regional manager, Mr Jairus Kasono, who lost in the Kibanza Ward to Mr J Chimwanga. Mr Kasono polled 6 votes against Mr Chimwanga's 27.

Solwezi township council chairman, Mr Andrew Mponda beat three other candidates including his deputy Mr Luka Yamba to be elected chairman of Ward 19.

Mr Jackson Kakoma was elected chairman of Kimasala Ward after he beat Mr Kafupi Kuliye by 78 votes to 4.

In **Mufulira**, most of the old councillor who stood in the elections were defeated by new ones.

Among those who won the elections were: Edward Zulu (David Kaunda), Mrs Audrey Tembo (Maina Soko), Goliath Sinyangwe (Francis Mukuka), Stephen Muthali (Hankey Kalanga), Kenneth Goma (Kamuchanga), Edgar Mumba (Kasempa), Fidelis Kachusha (Minambe), Enos Kazembe (Bwembya Silwizya), James Mawere (Bwafwano), Mametura Mwansa (Butondo), Samson Chama (Fibusa), Aaron Mutakila (Kwacha), Salome Kaunda (Mpelembe), Mrs Doris Mukulu (Kafue), Tandeo Chileshe (Kanuswa), Jacob Yambayamba (Kawama) and Mr Mwandila (Luansobe).

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

**MINEWORKERS Union of Zambia (MUZ)** is insistent that all its members, whether individuals like it or not, should not stand in the current Party elections.

In other words, all MUZ members should boycott the ward Party elections and just have nothing to do with them.

Acting General Secretary, Mr Anderson Chungu warned members who ignore the boycott that they would be sacked. Those who feel strongly that they must stand for elections have been told to resign because "they cannot have it both ways."

The reason MUZ have given is that the results of the elections will introduce decentralisation — a system they are opposed to. The threat by MUZ against those who will dare stand for elections raises an endless list of questions in the minds of many people in this country.

Standing in any election is a constitutional right of every citizen. It is consistent with the democratic principles of our nation, and as long as this provision and privilege remains the right of every citizen, it would be wrong to intimidate those who wish to contest elections.

We know that the basis of all constitutions for the various organisations that we have in the country is the Zambian constitution. Therefore, anybody who acts against its provisions commits a serious breach.

There is no provision for intimidation even in the MUZ constitution, and using intimidation as another form of protest to frustrate the Party elections is a grave offence.

The fact that some officials of MUZ have ignored this intimidation and have decided to stand for ward Party elections is sufficient evidence that it is not every member who is opposed to decentralisation.

All signs show that intimidation will fail to dissuade union officials from participating in the elections, hence MUZ wants to use another whip. In this connection, all successful officials will be asked to step down from their union positions.

Nobody would quarrel with this, as long as such provision exists in the MUZ constitution. In fact, successful candidates should know their positions even without such reminder.

Apparently, the decision to stop all officials of the union from taking part in the Party elections was taken at the recent eighth MUZ bi-annual conference which was held in Livingstone and a resolution was passed to this effect.

But even after passing the resolution, it is clear that some officials did not think the best way to fight against decentralisation was to stand on the side of the balcony. They would like to voice their resentment from within.

This is the only reasonable and effective way we know of correcting what one considers to be wrong. But it is evident from the number of people who have ignored and decided to stand for elections that it is not the whole MUZ who oppose decentralisation.

It may just be a handful and since they seem to be powerless to stop the mass of their officials who would like to contest the elections, the only way is to use intimidation.

As the Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Committee, Mr Bob Litana, aptly put it, this move by the union is most unfortunate. Is the inference that when the union officials attended the national councils and voted in support of decentralisation, they did not understand the implications?

This is the only logical but sad conclusion one can make. Why did those MUZ who attended the National Council not register their disapproval? Something is seriously wrong in the union

## ZAMBIA

### ZUNA HITS PARTY OFFICIAL FOR THREATENING PRESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

**THE Zambia United Nations Association (ZUNA) has criticised Eastern Province member of the Central Committee, Mr Joshua Mumpanshya, for threatening severe reprisals against the Times of Zambia and Sunday Times of Zambia.**

ZUNA secretary-general, Mr Sundie Mutambo said the threat gave a bad impression about Press freedom in Zambia to the international community.

Mr Mumpanshya threatened the two papers last week when he denied reports that the Eastern Province Development Council had stopped maize grown there to be taken to other provinces.

Mr Mumpanshya charged that some people were undermining and contradicting President Kaunda who had said yellow maize was as good as white maize meal.

He was reported as having said: "Wait and see. We will go deep and see. We will go deep until we find the people who are using you. When we find them, we shall keep our lips sealed. Some of you will never be able to use those pens and notebooks. You will be jumping from bar to bar."

But in a Press statement released in Lusaka yesterday in view of the World Development Information Day on October 24, Mr Mutambo said Mr Mumpanshya's threats painted a wrong picture to the outside world.

As a member of the United Nations, he said, Zambia was required to support the new world information order and Mr Mumpanshya's threats to Times staff was an infringement.

It was wrong to take Mr Mumpanshya's views to reflect Government thinking, Mr Mutambo said, adding that his (Mr Mumpanshya's) threats contradicted President Kaunda's stand on a free Press.

Mr Mumpanshya's outbursts should be treated as a contradiction of national policy which upheld good relationship between the Government and the mass media "which the President has stressed in his dealings with the Press."

My advice to Mr Mumpanshya is that he should seriously examine his statements before making them," Mr Mutambo said.

Meanwhile, Mr Mutambo has urged Agriculture and Water Development Mini-

ster, Mr Unia Mwila, to speed up the formation of a national committee to liaise with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

## GOVERNMENT URGED TO AMEND EXPORT-IMPORT REGULATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE Government should amend regulations governing exports and imports if it is to gain from inter-regional trade, according to experts from the Geneva-based International Trade Centre seconded to Zambia.

The experts, in their report to the Ministry of Commerce and Foreign Trade, say immediate measures should be taken to correct the shortcomings which are now working against the Zambian economy.

"Action at the political level is necessary to obtain preferential treatment for Zambian exports," say the experts, adding that this was particularly crucial for trade with Zimbabwe which may turn out to the disadvantage of Zambia.

The experts, from the ITC who were hired specifically to study Zambia's export potential following the independence of Zimbabwe has identified that there are 353 exportable products from 113 Zambian companies.

But the export drive, which should earn the country

millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange, was being undermined by a number of administrative and legalistic arrangements.

Goods produced in Zambia would be 50 per cent cheaper if importers did not have to wait for 20 months between the time they placed the orders and the time the suppliers were paid, says the report.

## Reduction

With such a reduction in the prices of Zambian goods, which have been found to be of high quality, the country would be able to compete on the outside market.

The experts recommended that in future the granting of foreign exchange for the importation of raw materials should be in favour of firms that could export their products.

Zambian firms would need export finance, export credit insurance, export incentives and improved financing for imported raw materials.

"Linking allocations of foreign exchange to export earnings would, for many exporters remove the main obstacle to export and at the same time provide a powerful

export incentive," says the report.

The experts note that President Kaunda approved such a scheme in his speech to the 1979 Ndola Trade Fair.

They add: "An effective scheme for drawing duty and sales tax on imported raw materials which are used to manufacture exports is needed."

All the red tape associated with exporting arrangements should be removed immediately.

The experts from the ITC visited Zimbabwe for their inter-territorial market survey and they reported that there was great potential for trade between the two neighbouring countries.

NUPTW EXECUTIVE REJECTS PROPOSED DECENTRALIZATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Supreme Council of the National Union of Postal and Telecommunications Workers (NUPTW) has rejected the proposed decentralised local government administration.

This was one of the resolutions passed at the council meeting held at Kapiri Mposhi at the weekend at which Ndola governor, Mr Alexander Kamalondo was denounced for allegedly inciting youths to harass union leaders.

Union chairman, Mr Chitalu Sampa said the council fully supported the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) decision to petition Party Secretary-General, Mr Malnza Chona to shelve the new local government system.

The petition was unanimously approved at the congress seminar on political and economic administration for top trade union leaders held at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe last month.

The Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) has also objected to the introduction of the new system, warning that it would not benefit Zambians but it will bring chaos instead.

Mr Sampa, who is ZCTU acting general secretary said the NUPTW Supreme Council considered the congress stand on the matter as constructive.

"We fully support the ZCTU for submitting a petition to Party Secretary-General," he said.

On reports that Mr Kamalondo had mobilised the Youth League to deal with people who were trying to discredit the Party and its Government, Mr Sampa said:

"We feel insulted for Mr Kamalondo to issue such a Press statement which, in actual fact, is criminal. You cannot at this moment try to organise youths to harass their fathers who are trade union leaders.

"We categorically condemn the utterances of the governor. It is advisable that the parents of these youngsters guide their children properly," he said.

Mr Sampa who was flanked by supreme council delegates warned that if parents failed to control their children the country would end up in chaos.

Mr Kamalondo should find the youths employment instead of involving them into "irresponsible activities," he said amid shouts that Mr Kamalondo was only a governor for Ndola and not a national leader like ZCTU chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba with whom he had chosen to pick a quarrel.

Mr Sampa said Mr Kamalondo must follow the advice of the Copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko, who was appealing for peace and stability in the area.



# TAZARA OFFICIAL WARNS UNION LEADERS, MUZ RAPS NDOLA GOVERNOR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

TAZARA general manager, Major-General Charles Nyirenda has warned that if union leaders do not cherish the aspirations of their followers their leadership is blind.

He was speaking at a reception in honour of delegates from Tazara management and the Railway Workers Union of Zambia and the National Tanzania Workers Union on Monday night after a tripartite meeting.

General Nyirenda informed the guests, who included Zambia Railways acting general manager, Mr Richard Venns, RWUZ chairman Mr Dominic Katwishi and NTC secretary for communications and transport Mr A. T. Ngweni, that without the dedication and support of workers, Tazara would be doomed to failure.

He recalled that Tazara had in the past been a target of forces of destruction including blowing up of bridges but workers remained calm and the "great uhuru" survived.

Without you [workers] Tazara would not be there. We [management] value you more than anything because without you we would starve to death."

He called for hard work to ensure goods were promptly delivered adding that the co-operation between the management and the two unions had been demonstrated by mutual trust.

In reply Mr Katwishi said that although General Nyirenda was heading an "infant organisation" he had made a big achievement by bringing RWUZ and NTWU together to discuss common problems.

He attacked some managers who felt they could not consult workers because of their high status and warned that this practice was dangerous as it brought about suspicion.

"I hope some managers are going to emulate Tazara because I am aware that some organisations think trade unions are economic wreckers, which is a wrong attitude," he said.

The action taken by Tazara management to meet union leaders of the two countries was a progressive one.

Mr Katwishi said Tazara management needed support and assured Gen Nyirenda of his union's full backing.

Meanwhile, the Mineworkers Union of Zambia has accused Ndola governor Mr Alexander Kamalondo of undermining the labour movement which built him to a position of recognition.

## 'Traacherous'

MUZ vice-chairman Mr Timothy Walamba described Mr Kamalondo's threat to use violence against labour leaders in Ndola as "treacherous".

MUZ is the second union which has attacked Mr Kamalondo since he warned he would let the youths in the town loose against unionists who allegedly worked against the Party and its Government.

On Monday, general secretary of the Posts and Telecommunications Workers Union, Mr Chitale Sampa, described Mr Kamalondo's remarks as criminal.

Mr Walamba wondered how Mr Kamalondo, who is former vice-chairman of MUZ, could turn round and insult the labour leaders who brought him up to where he is now.

He said Mr Kamalondo was appointed a district governor on a MUZ ticket and should be grateful for this.

MUZ, he added, had spent a lot of money on Mr Kamalondo's education in the United States, but the union did not know he would one day turn against it.

Mr Walambe said MUZ would not be idle while Zambia Congress of Trade Unions chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba was being harassed.

"Anybody who touches Chiluba and other ZCTU leaders will provoke MUZ and other affiliated unions," he warned.

# TRADITIONAL CHIEFS HOLD KEY TO SUCCESS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE rural development programme cannot succeed without the blessing of traditional rulers, President's Citizenship College principal, Mr Emmanuel Chalabesa has said.

He called on chiefs to encourage their people to start ploughing their fields in time to ensure a bumper crop harvest next season.

Mr Chalabesa was speaking at a reception in honour of seven chiefs attending a three-week course in political education at the college near Kabwe.

He said the college could not be perfect in everything but as leaders, the chiefs had a big role to guide their people in the right direction.

In reply, Chief Ingwe of Kasempa district in North-Western Province, called for the extension of the course from three weeks to at least two months so that they would know how to run their administration effectively back home.

Chief Ingwe, speaking on behalf of the group, said however that traditional rulers had accepted the course with the hope that they would gain more but they discovered that the three-week duration was inadequate.

His colleagues had enjoyed the cooperation accorded them by the college tutors and they had benefited from the course, the chief said.

He assured college authorities that after graduating, the traditional rulers would do everything possible to impart their knowledge to their subjects.

## Implication

"We did not know the implication of Humanism until we came here at the college. Every chief now knows that without their support, Party organisation will not succeed," Chief Ingwe said.

Other traditional rulers attending the course are Chiefs Nزامane of Chipata, Fungulwa of Ndola Rural Mpikamalaza of Lundazi, Kashiba of Mwenze, Senior Chief Tafuna of Mhala and Chieftainess Shimukunamu of Ndola Rural.

In Mazabuka, Southern Province, a traditional ruler has threatened to take away idle land from farmers at a settlement scheme, Zana reports.

Chief Mwanachingwala of Mazabuka district said lazy farmers at Mwanachingwala settlement would lose their farms unless they worked hard and became productive.

Addressing more than 100 farmers' committee members at his palace yesterday, the chief said those who failed to utilise land would lose it and it would be re-allocated to hard-working people who desperately needed farms.

# ZCTU BI-ANNUAL CONGRESS CLOSES, PLEDGES TO CONTINUE FIGHT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions will not succumb to pressure from any quarter in its fight to improve the welfare of its members, chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba declared yesterday.

Mr Chiluba, who was closing the eighth bi-annual conference of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia at Livingstone's Victoria hall said this was because the congress believed that respect, rather than fear for one another was the basis for unity in any society.

The ZCTU was not trying to be a government within a government, nor was it an alternative to the present Government, but was not going to allow anybody to rob it of its participation in the affairs of the country.

Mr Chiluba told his audience, which included Southern Province permanent secretary Mr Mwiche Siwale: "Remember, do not fear this Government or the leaders because with fear, your patriotism will be conditional."

Leaders should be respected individually as well as collectively. There should also be respect for authority too.

If this Government is holding an olive branch, the

labour movement has olive oil to soothe the troubles," he said.

"But we do not have blankets on which leaders, including arrogant ones, who are insulting others will walk care-free to their destinations. We shall not cooperate with anybody insulting the people, just because he is in authority," he said.

The ZCTU would make unions more powerful at district levels so that they would be capable of dealing with local problems.

● Eighty-five miners were killed in accidents at work over the past three years.

The highest number of fatalities is 35 recorded between January and September this year, while 29 were killed in accidents in 1978, and 21 during last year.

This information is contained in a report presented to the MUZ conference.

## STEEL MILL PROJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 21 Oct 80 p 3

[Text]

**ZAMBIA may establish a steel re-rolling mill following recommendations by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO).**

An expert from UNIDO headquarters in Vienna, Austria, Mr Bal Nijhawan, who has been working on the project said it was necessary for Zambia to have her own steel mill in order to reduce her high import bill and save foreign exchange.

The government has been considering the establishment of a steel mill to produce reinforced concrete bars, rods and steel sections used in the construction industry.

Zambia's imports reached a peak of about 70,000 tons (71,120 tonnes) of bars and rods in 1974 which were valued at about K15 million and the aggregate value of the steel imports over a period of between four and five years would amount to about K75 million, said Mr Nijhawan.

He said the capital costs of a steel re-rolling mill over a four year period is about K15 million, and the plant would produce enough steel to feed Zambia's industries.

It does not need a specialist to find out which course of action is better for Zambia, to continue spending millions of money to import steel or establish her own mill, he said.

Mr Nijhawan added that the dynamic support given by Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Remmy Chisupa in according top priority to the steel re-rolling mill project, has been the driving force for the realisation of the project.

The Development Bank of Zambia (DBZ), is playing a vital role in having invited proposals for the establishment of the steel re-rolling mill.

He said so far there were two proposals from Zambian firms on the establishment of the mill and these were receiving serious considerations and were under active scrutiny and evaluation for which UNIDO was

providing requisite technical assistance.

"These firms are being asked to prepare most expeditiously detailed project reports for the establishment of the plant. The reports will be examined and evaluated by UNIDO in close co-ordination with DBZ and the Government," he said.

# BARCLAYS TO FINANCE LIMA LOANS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 4

[Text]

**BARCLAYS Bank is to lend K2.5 million to about 2,000 farmers during its lima loans scheme which it launched recently, a bank spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday.**

Explaining the progress made so far, he said over 900 farmers had been identified as potential borrowers of approximately K1.6 million.

The bank launched the lima scheme in its continuing

efforts to assist in the nation's drive to produce more food.

"Loans are at present being processed and more requests are being obtained all the time. The bank is on its way to achieve its target of lending K2.5 million to about 2,000 farmers," he said.

He added: "The scheme is progressing well and according to plans because the Barclays team of credit supervisors, who are spread all over the farming areas involved, work hand in hand with district agricultural officers."

The bank will hold a meeting on November 26 at the bank's head office in Lusaka where district agricultural officers from Mazabuka, Lusaka, Mumbwa, Petauke and Katete and Barclays lima supervisor will review work done and to review the strategy for the next phase of the scheme.

"Barclays is confident that the lima loan scheme will succeed and that the end result

will mean a significant contribution to the operation food production being embarked on by the Party and its Government," said the spokesman.

He explained that such active participation by commercial banks in agricultural projects, while being somewhat innovative, did follow trends being set by banks in other Third World countries.

The addition of the mobile team of agricultural credit supervisors by Barclays, to the already existing agricultural department, has considerably increased the involvement of the bank, which last year loaned K45 million.

"This represented about 37 per cent of its total lendings to this sector," said the spokesman.



# SPECIAL HOUSING IMPROVEMENT SCHEME REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Dennis Kapata]

[Text]

**A SPECIAL multi-million Kwacha scheme aimed at improving housing prospects and encourage home ownership in rural areas gets off the ground early next year, it has been reported.**

According to a spokesman for the National Housing Authority (NHA) which has been commissioned to coordinate the project to be known as "rural social housing programme," the scheme would involve the establishment of site and service schemes in conjunction with local authorities.

The spokesman said the Government had initially provided K2,500,000 obtained as a loan from the European Development Fund, to cover six rural centres under the scheme.

The centres to be affected will be Mansa, Pimba, Monze, Mazabuka, Mpika and Chipata.

The spokesman said the introduction of site and service schemes in the six centres would mark the start of a series of such ventures to cover the entire country.

Although originally planned under the Second National Development Plan, the project was in fact the first genuinely-social housing scheme to be implemented in the Third National Development Plan, he said.

The spokesman also said the scheme would go a long way in eliminating shanty compounds.

The two-year scheme will be managed along the same line as the K26.5 million Lusaka housing project. The spokesman said the NHA had already started recruiting staff for the project.

Local authorities would be given four types of houses from which participating residents would make their choices.

Each participant would be given a K500 loan in the form of building materials which would be repayable over a period of time, he said.

The participants would be encouraged to seek financial aid from other institutions because the K500 would not be enough to complete a house.

"But our officers will try as much as possible to make the participants obtain financial assistance from cheap sources," he said.

Land clearing, provision of facilities like water and roads in the six centres would start in February so that interested residents could start getting plots.

And ZANA reports: The Zambia National Provident Fund has released K3 million for the construction of modern residential areas in Solwezi, Mansa and Chipata.

The Fund's principal inspector for Copperbelt and North-Western Province regions, Mr Felix Zimba, said this in Solwezi yesterday.

He told the Provincial Development Committee meeting attended by the province's member of the Central Committee Mr Fine Liboma that the aim was to alleviate accommodation problems faced by township councils.

Mr Zimba said the housing estates were in addition to office buildings under construction.

Mr Zimba was requested by the development committee meeting to explain why the Fund was only building office complexes and not houses.

"We are putting up three staff houses in addition to office buildings. The Fund has also released K3 million for the construction of housing estates in Solwezi, Mansa and Chipata. "We are doing this to help alleviate accommodation problems," Mr Zimba said.

CSO: 4420

**ILLEGAL STRIKE ACTION CONDEMNED**

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 23 Oct 80 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

**STRIKE** action stands out as one of the most potent weapons for venting workers' wrath on authority and in the process demonstrating their solidarity.

Examples abound however, that taken illegally, strike action can also be one of the most inconveniencing and sometimes pointless actions taken to draw attention to particular causes.

By the look of things in Zambia today, it does not seem to matter anymore whether or not a strike is legal. Today even illegal strikers can boast of going about their sordid affairs without ever encountering the supposed long arm of the law.

Every law abiding Zambian obviously understands the implications of the Industrial Relations Act and the penalties for illegal strikes.

Of course, it is obvious too that whether or not a strike is legal, the damage done to industrial peace and disruption of services is very devastating.

We fail to understand therefore, why in the civil service strikes are continuing when in May this year a commission of inquiry was appointed to look into conditions of service and wages of civil servants.

We cannot understand either, why for instance, this week another strike was on at a Livingstone Secondary School where literate teachers who have read about the commission's completion of its work this very month stopped work for a day.

We sympathise with Southern Province chief education officer, Mr Henderson Simwanza, and other officers in his kind of work who have to explain such obvious

things to adults who can read and write and understand that to put together information gathered over a five month period, is not exactly a simple matter.

We do know, too, that most of the strikes that have been on in the civil service on this issue have been illegal.

We would like to pose here and ask whether the Ministry of Labour and Social Services is dealing with these clear cases of illegal strikes. Is anything stopping the ministry from taking action against those who flout the law?

We are not here condemning the ministry for the sake of filling this space with meaningless words. We are urging it to take these strikes a little more seriously through decisive and deterrent action.

If the recent illegal strikes are meant to impress authority about the workers' ability to defy it, then we say, the law must take its course.

Has President Kaunda not done his bit in condemning illegal strikes? So why should they continue to be tolerated?

We are getting sick and tired of hearing day in and day out about strikes that ought not to take place if the Industrial Relations Act was adhered to.

Good trade unions should understand the necessity to negotiate, declare disputes, conciliate, arbitrate and take strike ballots because that is what the law says.

With the commission's report not yet in, we would like those who want to take the law into their own hands to remember that in the Industrial Relations Act, there is a section that categorically forbids employees, union and other persons from going on strike during a period of conciliation.

Like Mr Simwanza, we would like to urge civil servants to be patient. We are certain that the Government in drawing up these conditions of services and wages, will take into account the rapidly changing times. But all the same, industrial peace has to be maintained.

## EFFORTS TO SAVE PUBLISHING COMPANY REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 7

[Text]

THE Zambia Publishing Company is on the verge of collapse — and workers have made a fresh appeal to President Kaunda through Information and Broadcasting permanent secretary, Mr Edward Lubinda, to save the organisation.

**Zambia Daily Mail** and ZPC employees gave Mr Lubinda a petition calling for action.

The petition, read by works committee chairman, Mr Emmanuel Sikuvuna said an earlier appeal to President Kaunda in March last year had not been answered.

The petition says that the appointment of Mr Jackson Kaemba, who is Mail acting Editor-in-Chief as ZPC acting managing director did not change the situation.

## Appointed

"Although Mr Kaemba was appointed acting managing director this has not helped matters because it appears to us that he is not free to make firm and lasting decisions for the simple reason that he himself is not sure of his future," the petition says.

Workers said they were surprised by a decision by the board of directors, chaired by Mr Lubinda, to advertise the post of general manager held by Mr David Warsall, who resigned

Mr Warsall was given a six-month extension at the end of his contract on September 30 to groom a Zambian to take over.

Workers want two and a half years in which to groom a Zambian to take over from Mr Warsall. "While we are for Zambianisation, we are at the same time not happy to see it done for window-dressing."

The petition accused Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr Mark Tambatamba, of doing nothing since he promised to solve the organisations' problems in October last year.

Mr Lubinda assured the workers he would forward their grievances to Mr Tambatamba.

On the appointment of staff he said: "It is no good for us to wash dirty linen in public. Among us there are reporters from other papers and therefore we cannot handle the matter for all to hear. We are not promising you the moon, but my ministry will do everything possible."

Answering a question on why **Zambia Daily Mail** which was Government-owned had no loan facilities, Mr Lubinda said these would be introduced when the company's financial position improved.

Mr Lubinda called on journalists in the country to be in the forefront in maintaining peace and safeguarding security in the nation.

Journalists should strive to unite the people and not to disunite them.

He said journalists should always consider whether the information they intended to publish might damage the country's interests.

He warned Zambian newsmen against being misguided by the empty phrase of "freedom of the Press."

"Freedom of the Press is relative and does not exist in the absolute anywhere in the world," he added.

SECURITY FORCES ARREST FRENCH NEWSMAN, DETAIN CHILANGA GUNMEN

'AFP' Correspondent

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

POLICE are holding the Agence France Presse (AFP) correspondent in Lusaka, Mr Francois Cros, for undisclosed reasons.

Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Wilfred Phiri yesterday declined to comment on the whereabouts of Mr Cros.

He said: "At the moment I can neither confirm nor deny the report" when asked to confirm whether Mr Cros was under detention.

Press attache at the French embassy, Miss Ariette Beau, declined to comment saying: "I cannot say anything at the moment."

But diplomatic sources said Mr Cros was picked for questioning last Friday and that the French embassy was in touch with the authorities on the fate of their national.

Mr Cros has been the AFP correspondent in Lusaka for some time and covered the climax of the Zimbabwe liberation war. He was about to leave Zambia at the end of this month as AFP are understood to be closing their office in Lusaka and opening a new one in Salisbury. It is not known whether Mr Cros was going to open the Salisbury office or return to AFP head office in Paris.

Meanwhile, Copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadreck Soko has warned of external enemies working in collaboration with internal enemies to commit crime.

"There is evidence to show that this kind of crime is conceived, planned and carried out by organised gangs of hardcore criminals.

"For example even if you surrender your car key, your car, your money and other valuables when criminals confront you, they never spare your life. They still shoot and kill you," Mr Soko said.

Mr Soko called for an intensified fight against crime. "We cannot and must not despair in the face of this danger because despair and cowardice are not the solution to this menace," he said.

Mr Soko urged the public to help the police in their war against crime as law enforcement officers were few.

He said internal enemies wanted to capitalise on the current wave of crime for political gains.

"External enemies operate in collaboration with local contacts. They are friends in crime," he said.

In Kabwe, commissioner of prisons, Mr Jonathan Mwanza called on security forces to rally behind President Kaunda so that Zambia could enjoy peace and stability.

He made the call at a reception held at Mukobeko to mark the end of annual senior prison officers' conference.

Mr Mwanza described the conference as a huge success — Times Reporter/Zana.



Details Not Released

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government will soon release details about people arrested and detained by police in the past week as well as the search for a private army of over 50 men who exchanged fire with security forces in the Chilanga area last week, Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilfred Phiri said yesterday.

He declined to discuss the two issues in detail because it would be prejudicial to do so.

"The Government will release details at a later stage," he said.

On Thursday and Friday last week security forces exchanged fire with the men speaking Chokwe, Lunda and Swahili. Two of them were reported to have been shot dead while three others surrendered. The rest fled.

Mr Phiri and Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu, have said security forces were making good progress in

rounding up the fugitives — at the rate of two everyday.

"We are doing very well," Mr Phiri said.

The minister would not say whether those picked up last week, including National Guidance governor, Mr Rogers Mubanga, Mr Francois Cros of Agence France Press (AFP), suspended army officer, Major Macpherson Mbulo and former general manager of Industrial Finance Company (IFC), Mr Goodwin Mumba, were connected with the shooting incident.

Ownership of Farm 'Mystery'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 1

[Text]

MYSTERY surrounds who owns the farm in Chilanga where Zambian security forces exchanged fire with insurgents last week.

Security forces shot dead two of the 50 gunmen and captured three during the shoot-out on Thursday.

Home Affairs Minister, Mr Wilfred Phiri, said last week that a prominent Lusaka lawyer might have used the farm — plot 456A — south of Chilanga in Chipongwe area.

But officials in the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources' lands and deeds department said the farm was still under the name of an absentee landlord according to their records.

A visit to a nearby farm revealed that the expatriate farmer left the country three years ago and told his workers that he was going to settle in South Africa.

One farm worker alleged that two weeks ago, a white man brought a group of Africans to the farm and told nearby farm workers and villagers that the group were new farm workers.

"The man stayed on the farm for one week. We became suspicious of these people because they avoided talking to us.

"We wondered where they were getting food from since the farm was unproductive as the owner left three years ago," he said.

Villagers later reported the presence of these people to Chilanga police who in turn informed higher authorities in Lusaka.

Meanwhile, paramilitary police are guarding a number of injured persons at the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka who were brought in on Sunday night.

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

GDR AGRICULTURE COURSE--Fourteen Zambian agricultural students have completed a course in agriculture at a college near here. The students include some officers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development. The German Democratic Republic news agency ADN quoted three of the Zambian students as having expressed satisfaction at the adequate preparation at the college for them to help promote the national operation food production programme when back at home. The college here, has offered 29 agricultural courses since its opening in 1971 and has trained over 700 specialists from about 25 African, Asian and Latin American countries. Meanwhile, a mining trade mission from the United States arrives in Zambia today for a week-long visit aimed at exploring ways to increase US participation in the Zambian mining industry. Advance officer for the mission, Mr Reginald Biddle said in Lusaka that a 12-man delegation representing all phases in the mining industry will hold wide range discussions with Government officials, including Minister of Mines, Mr Mufaya Mumbuna and officials of the mining companies. The delegation will be led by a mission director from the US department of commerce, Mr Roger Forther and will be coming to Zambia from Zaire before going to Zimbabwe Business Review Reporter/Zana/ADN. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 80 p 4]

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